PRICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

FEBRUARY 13, 1943

VOL. 58, NO. 23 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Malak.

THE MAIL'S IN! EAGERLY ANTICIPATED THROUGHOUT A HAZARDOUS ATLANTIC PATROL, LETTERS FROM HOME ARE RECEIVED BY MEN OF A CANADIAN DESTROYER

The Front Page

IT WOULD be a great mistake to suppose that the agitation which is currently going on about wages and labor conditions in so many Canadian industries is chiefly brought about by the poverty, or the selfishness, of the Canadian workingman. The truth is that about ninety per cent of this agitation is directly connected with the manoeuvres of political parties for advantage in the general elections which will be contested in the near future, certainly in the province of Ontario, and probably also in the Dominion.

The rapid industrialization of Canada since the beginning of the war has had two political effects. It has immensely increased the numbers of organized labor; and it has greatly increased the desire of most organized workers for direct labor participation in politics. The CCF has astutely cashed in on this development by constituting itself as the political mouthpiece of a considerable number of unions which it has drawn into "affiliation" with itself. Just how much that affiliation means it is impossible to tell; even in Great Britain the Labor party does not receive the votes of all the members of the unions which are affiliated with it, and in Canada it is fairly certain that a substantial number of members of affiliated unions will, in any elections in the near future, either go on voting in accordance with their old party associations or their new preferences, or at least abstain from voting; no union pressure will be put upon them to vote for CCF candidates. But the affiliation does obviously give the CCF certain considerable advantages.

This development may mean the end of the dominance in Canada of the United States policy of abstention from partisan politics by labor organizations. The newest of the American labor bodies, the CIO, has never adhered very strictly to this principle; and experts on labor matters in Canada state that the Canadian locals of the A.F. of L. have long recognized that the Canadian political system, with its avoidance of the direct primary and its local nominating conventions largely dominated by the central party organization, gives labor much less chance to get its own men into the legislative bodies under the guise of members of the old parties than they enjoy in the United States.

But the development may also mean some considerable changes, in the long run, in the character of the CCF itself. Dominated from its earliest days by members of the "intelligentsia", this party has always had a strong doctrinaire Socialist color, and its official literature and the attitudes of its leaders still reflect that hue. But the labor organizations are not so Socialist, and the stronger they get the less Socialist they tend to become, as is not uncommon with people who grow older and acquire more vested interests.

The present Liberal Government of Ontario, when under the leadership of the present Provincial Treasurer, seems to have concluded that it could head off a good deal of this labor agitation by allying itself with the Communist element in organized labor. The value of this connection is open to serious question, and the Government itself appears to have begun to question it, although nobody doubts that there are no more bitter enemies in Canada than the CCF and the Communists. The weakness is that the Communists are not numerous, and that their value consisted chiefly in their amazing skill at infiltration tactics; but like the dive-bomber these tactics are effective only against an enemy who is not used to them, and the non-Communist element in Canadian labor has now had a lot of experience in meeting the infiltration policy.

But the main point is that the energy and apparent bitterness which are being displayed in labor disputes, especially in Ontario, are not by any means the product of nothing but labor's dissatisfaction with the conditions of its life. If there were no elections in the offing, or if the attitude of labor at the polls were assured and not greatly changeable, there would be much less of both energy and bitterness. A tolerant attitude on the part of the public, and an effort to understand what is going on behind the scenes—and is unfortunately very scantily revealed by the newspaper press,—are urgently called for.

We Can't Say It

PRIOR to December 16, 1942, the Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon was Chief Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. It is permitted to us, we believe, to make that statement in these columns, published as they are in the Dominion of Canada and under the shadow of the Orders-in-Council of the Government of that Dominion. It may even be permitted to us to make the statement that up to, let us say, the end of last week, the Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon was still Chief Commissioner of the L.C.B.O. But it is not permitted to us to make, and the reader will please note that we do not make, the statement that the Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon *is* today Chief Commissioner of the L.C.B.O. It is not permitted to us to make that statement; it is not permitted to Mr. Gordon to make that statement; it is not permitted to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (which we do not say exists, because we are not permitted to say that it exists) to make that statement; if that statement still appears on any sign or printed literature of the L.C.B.O. (whether the L.C.B.O. exists or not) it is an unlawful statement, and subjects somebody to a fine of $5,000 or two years in prison, or both.

The safest thing to do seems to be to state, and we do here state, subject to correction, that the Hon. A. St. Clair Gordon is *not* Chief Commissioner of the L.C.B.O. Nobody can sue us for libel for that statement; nobody can even contradict us, for it is not permitted to anybody in Canada to say that he is. (We hope, by the way, that the famous extradition treaty now pending will include this offence, so that Americans committing the same crime can be brought over here and properly dealt with.)

The reason why we are not permitted to state that Mr. Gordon is Chief Commissioner is that to do so would be to "publish" (which means "to communicate to any person or persons by any means whatsoever") an "advertisement" (which means "any notice, announcement or information") "of any person as a distiller, manufacturer or brewer of spirits, wine or beer, or as a person who sells spirits, wine or beer." To state that Mr. Gordon is Chief Commissioner of the L.C.B.O. is certainly to communicate information of him as a person who sells spirits, wine or beer. It is well to be careful in these matters.

In other words we think that P.C. 11374 of December 16, 1942, was very hastily and inconsiderately drawn. Probably the man who drew it was tired after drawing the 11,373 Orders-in-Council which presumably preceded it. He needs a rest.

Canada's Aims

See article by J. S. B. Macpherson on page 6.

The Advice to Hate

IT IS worth while to note the quarters from which the recommendation to hate the enemy, as a means to military efficiency in combatting him, is proceeding. It will be found that they are almost without exception quarters in which there is a natural desire to break down faith in the Christian religion, for the reason that it is, or is believed to be, an obstacle to revolutionary change.

The professed Christians who have discussed the subject have, we think, unanimously admitted that hate, directed against any human being, is a direct violation of Christian teaching.

In the very valuable little Live and Learn Book, "Canada, the War and After," issued by the Young Men's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. National Council, Professor Limbert, the only American contributor, sets forth five "Christian obligations in a world at war," the binding nature of which will, we think, be recognized by practically all Canadian Christians. They are, to maintain faith in God, to maintain fellowship with other Christians, to keep free from personal hatred, to prepare to meet after-war problems, and to demonstrate in daily relationships the faith which the Christian professes. We do not believe that any of these things will diminish the "will to victory" (itself not a very English phrase, but let that pass) of any man who has once convinced himself that Naziism is an evil which uses force to impose itself and must therefore be resisted by force.

People who have once been taught that it is a virtue to hate the external enemy are altogether too likely to find themselves hating those whom they conceive to be their internal enemies when the external enemy is disposed of.

Extradition Treaty

THE diplomatic representatives of Canada seem to us to have placed this country in an extremely embarrassing position by their assent to the preliminary agreement on the proposed new Extradition Treaty with the United States. The ratification of this treaty would clearly have consequences which they almost certainly did not envisage—which perhaps even the American negotiators did not envisage in full—in the way of exposing perfectly innocent Canadian citizens to extradition to the United States to answer for actions committed in Canada, in full accord with Canadian law, and not intended to have, nor perhaps even accidentally having, any consequences in the United States at all.

It is not, for example, necessary that any American citizen or resident should be actually wronged by the extraditable offence; the offence may consist in merely proposing or advising the purchase of a security in some printed vehicle which by pure accident reaches a reader in the United States, without making sure that all the requirements of the laws of that reader's State regarding such proposals or advice have been complied with. The treaty

(*Continued on Page Three*)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page

Political Stresses in Australia .... **J. A. Stevenson** 5
Controllers to Mobilize Newsprint .... **G. C. Whittaker** 5
Canada's Place in World of Future .... **J. S. B. Macpherson** 6
Blood and Banquets in Germany .... **Willson Woodside** 16

Eboué, Genius of Equatorial Africa .... **Miriam Chapin** 8
The Anglo-American Squawk Society .... **L. S. B. Shapiro** 9
Optimism in Wartime: Cooking .... **Stephen Leacock** 10
The Radio, the Press and the Public .... **Frank Chamberlain** 18

THE BUSINESS FRONT

The Theory of Social Insurance .... **P. C. Armstrong** 30
Strikes and Our War Effort .... **P. M. Richards** 30

CHARLES EWEN PAYNE —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Labor Man on Coal Board

BY COROLYN COX

AT LAST Charles Ewen Payne is back from the West to his old stamping ground, the Ottawa Valley. He has been summoned to the capital as labor member on the new Emergency Coal Production Board. In his appointment, Government accedes to the demands of both labor groups that organized labor should have a representative of its own choice on all government control boards currently being set up with wide powers over one field of industry after another. Though not the first labor appointee of the present administration, he is the first labor man to sit on a control board.

Payne is Secretary Treasurer of Mountain Park Local Union No. 2655 of the United Mine Workers of America, and was named by U.M.W.A. when its own Secretary-Treasurer, Angus Morrison, was prevented by ill-health from accepting Government's invitation to sit himself. In Mountain Park, Alberta, a town of a thousand persons, thirty-two nationalities are represented.

Mine workers are a distinct "breed of cats" and as independent a lot of "rugged individualists" as we have left on the continent. Charles Payne, their representative, is a red headed, cheery, enthusiastic individual who is lots of fun, thoroughly human and truly cosmopolitan from his years of experience as Union Organizer in the Alberta Coal Branch. Pockets of half the nationalities of Europe and Asia have introduced him to Hungarian goulash, Czech wedding breakfasts, Slav liquors, while he looked after his flock like a father, helping them with their naturalization papers, income tax returns, workers' compensation and defence tax compilations, writing resolutions to be presented to governments, sitting on pit committees in local disputes, and doing all manner of private and public odd jobs.

Payne's father was a stonemason, and a soldier; stood outside Khartoum with Kitchener when Gordon was dead, came out to Canada shortly after the Egyptian campaign, and after following government lock-building and canals, working at his craft, settled in Carleton Place, where Payne was born in 1895. His mother was one of that McEwen family who number at least one member or connection in nearly every family in the Ottawa Valley today.

Payne's parents were both dead by the time he was eight, and at seventeen he went west on one of the good old harvest trains. For ten bucks they'd carry you from Nova Scotia to Calgary, assuming you would either take your food with you or buy it at stations as you went. Actually the lads simply swept off the trains at each station, raided the local shops, such as had not tightly barricaded their fronts, and were half way to the next town before anything could be done about it. Everybody was going west. Counties of eastern Ontario were just where you grew up till you got your long pants on, then west you went.

Payne tried working on ranches in Saskatchewan and Alberta, one winter as a dairyman in the Drumheller valley, churning plenty butter, wound up firing boilers in the power house of Swift Current, Sask. He enlisted as a sapper in the Engineers during the last war, but only got as far as England by the time it ended, was demobbed in Ottawa, went to Edmonton in 1919.

Payne's start in the mining industry was as engineer in Cardiff Collieries, a non-union job, similar to that of a foreman, running steam engines. To the uninitiated that sounds a superior wicket, but you have to know how mines run. Payne wanted to make more money, and so became a miner, working on contract. In 1920 he joined the union.

Up into the mountains, near Jasper Park, in glorious country miners wouldn't trade for any other part of the world, runs the Alberta coal branch line of the C.N.R. There is no highway. The whole of life centres round the railway line and the coal mines. Seams in the mountains are folded as the earth's surface heaved up in the geological past. Miners dive into the side of the mountain, perhaps work upward, instead of being let down into a hole in a bucket, as the public generally imagines. One section of the seam is your "room". Through the machinery of district agreements you and another, or six others, or sixty others, take on a contract for removing the coal in that space. You work in pairs, and every man is an equal partner. It follows then that the miner has a very real sense of his own personal interest in the beds of coal that lie in Canadian soil, anywhere all over the Dominion. The capitalist puts up money, the company puts in machinery, erects buildings and so on. But getting that coal out of the ground "belongs" in a special sense to the miners, their children and their children's children.

Miners Are Fussy

Contract miners drive themselves and each other. They are versatile, skilled in many phases of work, carpentering, mechanics, first aid, use of rescue apparatus. They are human, ready to be educated, fussy, discuss every kind of problem in the washhouse, in their clubs and at the bar. Always ready to speak their minds, they "stick their necks out", says Payne, rather than waiting to see what others think.

In 1922 Payne organized and became Secretary of the Coalspur Local.

'Twenty-five and 'twenty-six saw colonization companies starting to cut timber off wild lands, bringing out loads of men who went to work for fifty cents a day in groups where no one could talk English. A general wage cutting spree had developed in the labor market. It took years of education to make the newcomers able to take part in discussions, pull their weight in the unions.

Canada has never regimented its foreigners to become Canadians in the way that the United States gets them all up singing "God Bless America", hand stretched out toward the flag, proudly calling themselves "Americans" in every sort of foreign accent. It does make for difficulties, says Payne, that we on the contrary object to anyone calling himself a Canadian unless he was at least a U.E. Loyalist or an Acadian!

Payne looks ruefully back upon 1930, when he ran as a Liberal candidate against a labor man—and the labor man won. He is still, however, inclined to believe that labor has more to gain by being itself well organized and strong in making its demands for what directly concerns labor, rather than by means of a political labor party putting itself "under the gun", in forming the government of the day.

Since 1934 Payne has been a Board member of United Mine Workers of America, District 18. He attended the Niagara and Toronto national conventions, and went to Washington for the International Convention of 1936, and to Columbus for the Anniversary Convention of 1940.

Today his job in Ottawa is a stimulating one, so far-reaching are the possibilities for Canada and for that possessive group of individualists, the United Mine Workers, whose chosen, often inherited, calling is at stake, as well as their earnings, now and in the future. Under the Chairmanship of J. McG. Stewart of Nova Scotia, the Emergency Coal Production Board has wide power to deal with the entire coal mining industry, since it is a vital war industry, caught in the mesh of a complicated crisis involving Canadian industry and civilian heating, U.S. industry and strikes, shipping, and Great Britain's manpower difficulties. Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the third member of the Board. Each participant in the industry has special interests, capital, management and labor. All have joint interests, which are the coal industry of Canada, present and future, for which a sensible policy is needed by all three.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Reinforcements and Hospitals

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT SEEMS to me that Mr. L. S. B. Shapiro does scant service to General McNaughton in your January 23 issue. One can be damned with too much praise as well as by faint praise. General MacArthur almost suffered that fate when he was so wildly acclaimed during his fine but abortive defence of Batan.

We all hope that General McNaughton will be a worthy successor to General Currie. The public however should be warned that three years of training is not equivalent to three years of battle experience. Currie's men were war wise and hardened to every combat situation. McNaughton's men are keen, well-trained in the active units, and fed to the teeth with inaction. It is in my opinion dangerous to harp continually on the idea that they are a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin and are being reserved for the hardest battle of all, the invasion of Europe.

The First British Army is highly trained, it has had some serious battle experience and yet correspondents do not rank it for fighting efficiency with the Eighth Army which has been in contact with the enemy for over two years.

Mr. Shapiro is unjust to General McNaughton in several respects. He says quite plainly that General McNaughton conceived this army. A little thought would have told him that this is quite incorrect. It is true that General McNaughton conceived a plan for a Canadian Army, but this is not it. McNaughton's plan was completely ignored by the Government. Its first thought was to send no troops overseas. Later it was forced by public opinion to send the First Division, at which time it announced that the Second Division would be used for home defence. When it was necessary to win an election the Government decided to send the Second and a third division. In response to public demand a Fourth and Fifth Division were organized for overseas. In the meantime Seventh and Eighth Divisions were formed largely of men who would not agree to leave the country. This we may feel sure was not the McNaughton plan.

I cannot think that Mr. Shapiro is correct in attributing to General McNaughton the idea so persistently advanced that, as far as the Canadians are concerned, this is to be a war of machines and not of men. The Canadian Army may be more highly mechanized than others, but nothing in this war has shown that mechanized forces do not suffer heavy casualties.

Northern France is not the Russian steppes nor the Libyan desert. It lends itself to in-fighting but not to wide sweeps around a flank nor break-throughs to open areas of manoeuvre. Its frequent woods, watercourses and hills make it ideal terrain for defence. Such country invites casualties in an attacking force. There is altogether too much ballyhoo about spearheads and not nearly enough about reinforcements and base hospitals in Canada. Canada has not suffered the wastage of three years of war, in spite of over 70,000 discharges. It is therefore in no way prepared for what must follow an all-out attack on the Continent.

Mr. Shapiro says that the decision of where and when the Canadians are to be used rests with McNaughton. We in Canada have thought that this decision rests with the Government. The "mystery" of Dieppe was explained when the invasion of French North Africa took place. It could not be accounted for on any other basis than as camouflage for that expedition. As a military operation per se, it hardly bears thinking about, and certainly it is hard to agree with Mr. Shapiro that "by this demonstration McNaughton showed us the use he had made of his three years in England." The troops showed their spirit and determination, but it was strange to hear Mr. Churchill take the blame for the expedition in the House of Commons. The previous explanation that the raid had the useful result of bringing back ersatz boots and clothing was feeble to the point of insult.

We can all serve General McNaughton best, not by praising him, but by demanding that he be given the reinforcements he will sorely need if the dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin is driven home.

Toronto, Ont. O. T. G. WILLIAMSON.

Broadcasting T.S.O.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EVERYTHING you say about the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in your issue of January 23 is true, except that thousands of music-lovers in Canada and the United States *would* listen to them if they were audible. As broadcast over CBY, however, they can be heard but fitfully, or with interference or not at all.

Considering the cultural value of these broadcasts to a country which needs everything it can get in this line, could the CBC not arrange to send us the T.S.O. from CBL, and perhaps over a hook-up which would include all of Canada falling in suitable time-areas? If this were done the dollars would soon come pouring in from the radio audience.

ROBERTSON DAVIES.

Peterborough, Ont.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret in Girl Guide uniforms: they, too, must learn something of first-aid work.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHardy, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, $3.00 per year; all other countries $4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL................New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 58, No. 23 Whole No. 2605

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

would in effect put into force in every part of Canada the strictest legislation of any State of the United States regarding security offerings and advice. Much of this legislation is already regarded as unwise and detrimental to business by a great body of American opinion.

On the other hand, the refusal of Canada to ratify will unquestionably be represented, by those American interests which are most anxious to sow dissension between the United States and any of the British Commonwealth nations, as indicating a hostile attitude and a desire to make money by illegitimate means out of American citizens; and the most that can be hoped for, we may assume, will be the insertion of a single safeguarding clause to bar the worst and the most accidental of the causes which as the treaty now stands will compel Canada to turn Canadians over to the United States courts. It is entirely possible that the U.S. Senate will then refuse to accept the amended treaty, and Canada will be held responsible for blocking the whole thing.

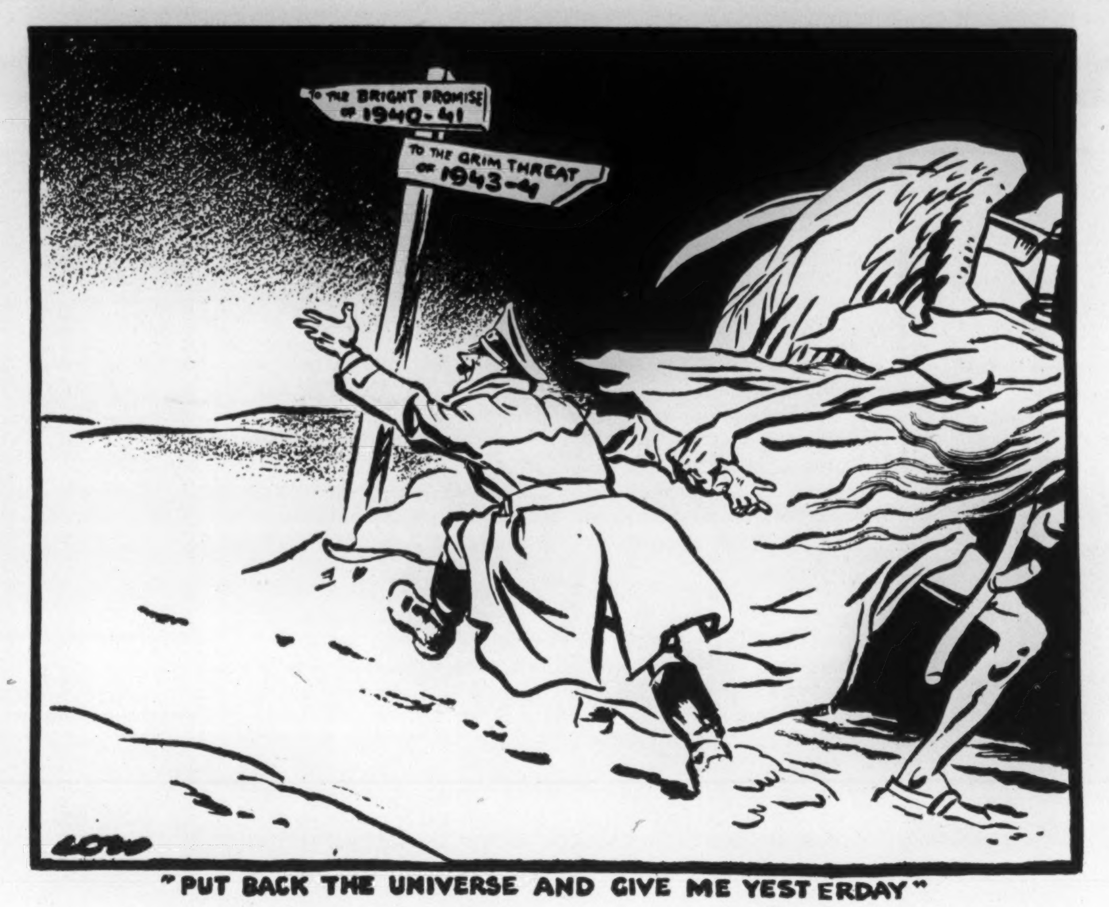
The unfortunate element in the situation is that there are admittedly security offerings of a most undesirable kind going on in some Canadian provinces, without effective check by the local legislatures, and that these are bringing in money to their authors from American as well as from Canadian sources. The Dominion Parliament, which will have the responsibility of rejecting or accepting or modifying the treaty, can do nothing to remedy this situation by internal means, since the requisite powers are entirely in the hands of the legislatures. This situation gives some semblance of justification to American expressions of resentment, such as those of Mr. Drew Pearson, the commentator, who recently accused this country of gross ingratitude if it should hold up the treaty, on the ground that "tons of lend-lease equipment are now pouring into Canada." This of course is entirely untrue, but there is enough other economic co-operation being extended to us by our great neighbor to give some ground for that sort of attitude. The Americans of course lay stress on the fact that their citizens are subjected to Canadian law to precisely the same extent as Canadians are subjected to United States law by the treaty; but the answer to that is that Canada has nowhere anything approaching the blue-sky legislation of the more extreme States.

"John" Macnaughton

IN THESE rapid and eventful days we have been compelled to pass over without comment the demise of a number of eminent Canadians to whom in other times we should have wished to pay tribute. But we cannot omit a word of sorrow at the departure, albeit after a long and very happy and active and useful life, of that prince of educationists, Professor John Macnaughton, ostensibly teacher of Greek and Latin but really of civilization in three great Canadian universities from the year 1900 until his retirement a few years ago. He was the supreme example of the kind of educator whom the Nazis have extirpated from Germany, and to estimate what Germany has lost by that policy we have only to consider what Canada would have lost by the absence even of this one great mind, and to remember that many others would still have held aloft the torch, while in the land which once produced a Goethe and a Schiller not a single exponent of the free Greek spirit survives outside of the concentration camps.

John Macnaughton was not only a great scholar but also a great wit and a great conversationalist. Some of the pearls of his utterance were enshrined not long ago in an article by his pupil D. D. Calvin. On occasions his extreme frankness was interpreted as malice by audiences too large for their members to know him personally. Addressing an educational conference in Washington shortly after the presidential election of 1912, he took it for granted that Theodore Roosevelt, having been defeated, must have ceased to be President, and denounced some of his educational and social theories with great energy; but Roosevelt was still in office, and the speech nearly caused an international scandal.

His mastery of the abusive epithet was perfect, and to this day we dare not recall in print some of the things he uttered with sublime impartiality about Quebec, about Toronto, about the West, about the Tories, about the Liberals. These utterances, in the words of his former colleague Professor W. D. Woodhead, "often got him into hot water, for he was the most frank and outspoken of men. But light without heat never kindled anything, and all who really knew him were aware of his kindliness and generosity."


TO THE BRIGHT PROMISE OF 1940-41
TO THE GRIM THREAT OF 1943-4
LOW

"PUT BACK THE UNIVERSE AND GIVE ME YESTERDAY"

Criticism and Radio

WE CANNOT refrain from taking a hand in the discussion now proceeding between Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters (and a welcome contributor to these columns on occasion), and Mr. Frank Chamberlain, who runs our radio column. Mr. Sedgwick wants us to devote more space to radio, and to print more criticism (and less reportorial narrative) in that space; and he appears to be rather jealous of the space accorded both by us and by the daily newspapers to other forms of entertainment such as the concert-hall, the theatre and the cinema.

There are certain fundamental differences which account for the relatively small amount of space devoted to radio in the periodical press, and which are at least as influential as the supposed hostility of a large part of that press to a rival advertising medium. The chief of these is the fact that all the other forms of art offer their attractions to a public which has to pay for the enjoyment of them, and which consequently is interested in knowing whether it got its money's worth for the admission fee which it has just paid and whether it is going to get its money's worth for that which it is thinking of paying tomorrow. The radio alone delivers its entertainment in exchange for nothing more than the turning of a button, and can be stopped from delivering it by another turn. The monetary investment is not made for the privilege of hearing a particular entertainment at a particular time; it is made when the instrument is purchased, and that payment (with the addition in Canada of the annual fee of the CBC) entitles the purchaser, his family and his guests to hear any and every radio offering that the instrument can reach until it breaks down.

The citizen who is going to spend anywhere from seventy-five cents to three dollars and thirty cents for a seat in a theatre or an orchestra concert-hall *wants* his periodical press to give him an idea of the nature of the entertainment he is going to pay for. The citizen who is merely going to turn a button is considerably less concerned. This may or may not be very sad for radio, but it is inherent in the nature of the mechanism. It has certain further consequences. The fact that theatrical shows, movies and concert artists are asking for the money of the public gives the public a right to demand, and the press a duty to deliver, honest and frank and consistent criticism of what is offered, and prevents the producer or impresario from resenting that criticism when it is severe, provided only that it appears to be honest. No such consideration operates in regard to radio; and we can assure Mr. Sedgwick that the producers of many of the programs carried by the radio, or their advertising agents, are very quick indeed to resent any criticism of their productions. And they may, for aught that we can see, be properly entitled to resent such criticism, *because they are not selling their entertainment.* They are selling coffee or soap; and if the "entertainment" is successful in selling coffee or soap, it is successful, and that is all there is to it.

Readers are not at all anxious to learn the opinion of any critic, however honest and experienced, as to the relative merits of Jack Benny and Charlie McCarthy, which they feel perfectly competent to assess for themselves, and which in any event can only be properly assessed by knowing the effect which those performers have upon the sales of the advertised product. They are not even particularly anxious to learn such an opinion as to the relative merits of such sustaining programs as the Boston and Philharmonic Orchestras, for it is not going to cost them anything (except their time) to listen to them. Information, chiefly as to when the artistically valuable programs are on the air, is in our opinion useful to readers; criticism is a good deal less so.

The "New" Party

TO THOSE "old Tories" who accused us of partisanship for asserting that as a result of the Winnipeg Convention the old Conservative party no longer existed, we commend a perusal of the excellent speech with which Mr. Graydon formally inaugurated his leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons on February 1, by moving an amendment to the Address. He spoke on page 27 of Hansard of "the new Progressive Conservative party which at the moment I am leading." He spoke on the same page of "the new Progressive Conservative movement" as something which "began many months before Port Hope" but "found its voice at that conference." He spoke on page 28 of "the alliance indicated by our party name between the Progressives and Conservatives." The phraseology makes clear that it is not an alliance of two parties which continue to be two parties but agree to work together for a time; it is an amalgamation, for keeps.

It is of course probable that some who have been wont to call themselves Conservatives will not be willing to follow their leaders and the rest of their former party into the new amalgamation. It is fairly certain that some who have been accustomed to regard themselves as Progressives will be equally reluctant. But by and large there is a new party, which is larger than either of the two old parties which preceded it, which is not either of those two parties but is different from both of them, and which has started out on what promises to be a very interesting career.

THE PASSING SHOW

MR. KING'S social security plans are described as extending from the cradle to the grave. Which leaves Mr. Coldwell nothing but an additional plank providing for pre-natal care and postmortems.

•

We are nervous about this campaign for convincing people that doughnuts are healthy. Eventually we shall find ourselves offering little Jimmie a cruller and being told, "I say it's a doughnut, and I say the h—— with it!"

•

Somebody will have to rewrite "The Ten Decisive Battles of the World."

•

Articles on "Germany after Hitler" seem premature. Germany isn't getting after Hitler—yet.

•

Oddly enough, the people who cry most loudly about "dictators" at Ottawa are often the people who a minute later are crying "Shoot the strikers!"

•

Old Angus Meditates

Ah've followed Maister Wully King
  Wi' confidence an' loyalty,
Mak'in' the Hoose o' Commons ring,
  Or danderin' wi' Royalty,
For Leeberalism is tae me
  As needfu' as ma bowl of oats,
Solid in its philosophy
  An' canty in commandin' votes.

But Wully King, Ah grieve tae say,
  In a' his Parliamentary turns,
Plods on his philosophic way
  An' never quotes frae Rabbie Burns,
Or mentions Wallace or the Bruce.
  "Abou Ben Adhem" he prefairs;
Nae doot he has a fair excuse,
  But losh! Leigh Hunt's Victorian Airs!

But that apart. There's cause tae think,
  Tae slap ma hand upon ma brow.
This Bracken *curls,* an' skips a rink,
  A tasselled bonnet on his pow;
While Wully never threw a stane
  Or sooped afore the lingerin' shot,
Or wore a bonnet, trimmed or plain,
  To please a loyal brither Scot.

If Bracken gowfs as well as curls
Wha could resist the Tory churls?

J. E. M.

•

News that M. Ristelhueber has offered his services to General Giraud leaves us exactly where we were regarding General Giraud and M. Ristelhueber.

•

We now have a certificate of membership in the Common People. What is it? We were not on the 20,000 mailing list of the House of Seagram's Leacock book on Canada.

•

A young American writer has done a book entitled "Make This the Last War." The only way to do that is to be prepared to deal forcibly with anybody who wants to make it merely the next-to-last one.

•

Provincial premiers discuss reduction of alcohol consumption . . . Dominion Government announces social security plan.—Newspaper headlines.

And as the poet puts it,

Freedom slowly broadens down
From beverage to Beveridge.

G. O. B.

•

Adolf in Hades

I dreamed that Adolf Hitler had committed suicide.
I heard old Satan mutter to a devil at his side:
"Don't ever let that blighter in to this our Hellish State.
For he would then be Fuehrer here and I'd be second-rate."

NICK.

•

Mr. Emile Charles Hamel of *Le Jour* is very angry with Mr. Jean Bruchesi, Under-Secretary of the Province of Quebec, whom he accuses of being "a royalist." We rather thought that was permitted in Canada.

•

It is not surprising that a country called Turkey should be reluctant to stick out its neck.

•

The Canadian army is a spearhead. Spearheads have to be pushed home from behind.

•

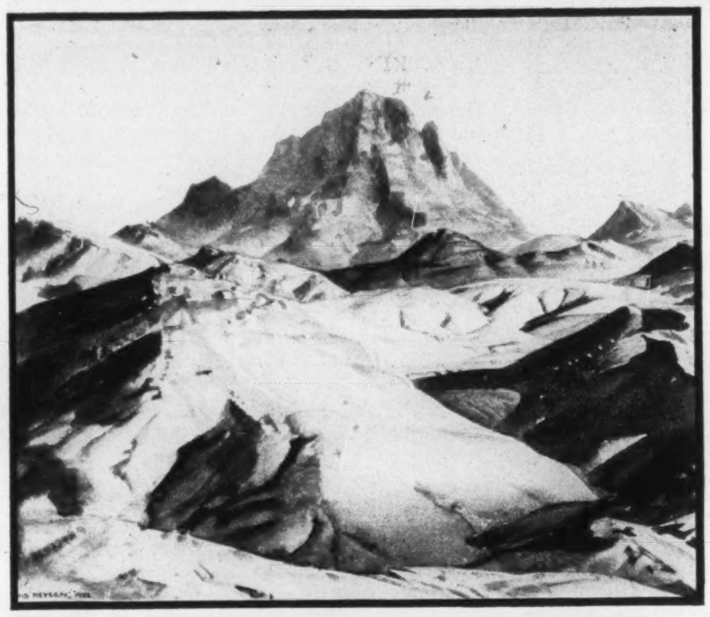
The Hitler Decade is over. No decade that may succeed it can possibly be worse.

•

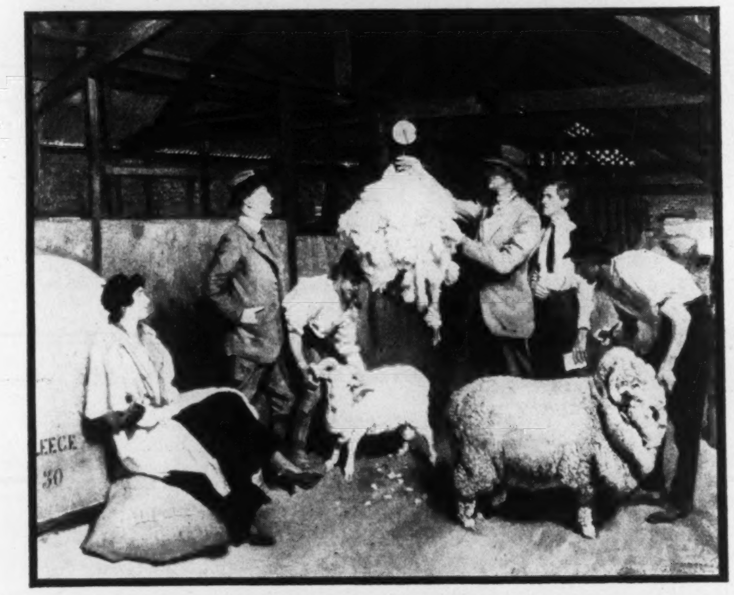
Now is the time to get your bird-houses ready, says a rural magazine. But don't forget that you are not allowed to raise the rent.

Where Aboriginal Art Still Sets the Standard

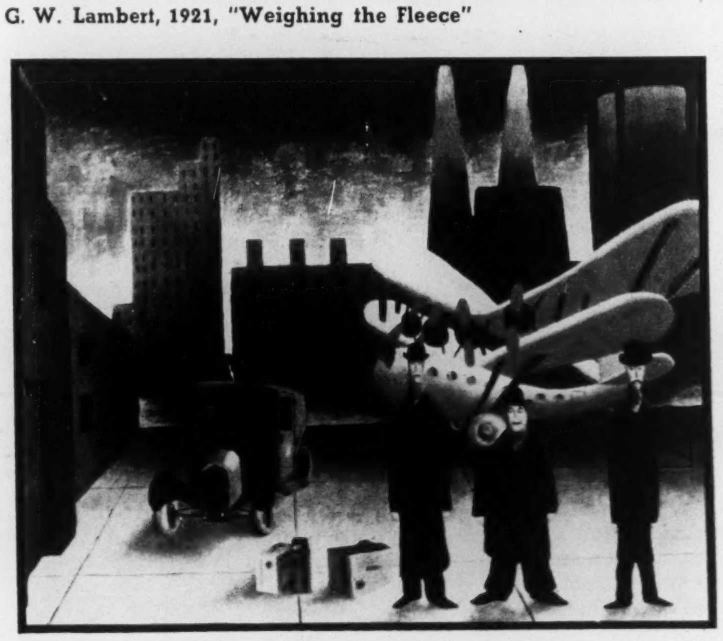
By R. S. Lambert



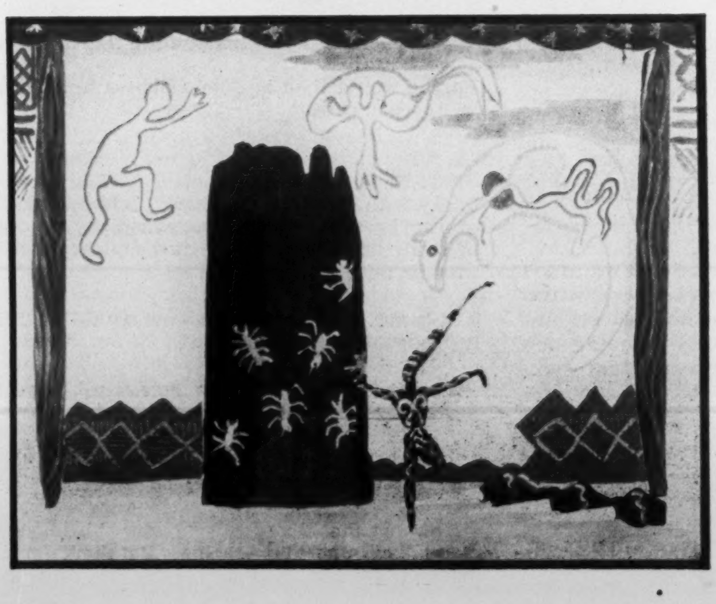
Hans Heysen, watercolor, "Oratunga"



G. W. Lambert, 1921, "Weighing the Fleece"



Peter Purves Smith, 1939, "Diplomats"



CRITICS of the first Empire Art Exhibition, held in London eight years ago, noted that Canada was well ahead of the other Dominions in developing a healthy and vigorous art, rooted in her own distinctive civilization and physical character. This month the Art Gallery of Toronto houses a representative exhibition of Australian art which should enable us to verify this criticism. Painting in Australia made an early start, thanks to the talents of numerous British artists found in the ranks of its early colonizers — among its governors, scientists, explorers, soldiers and convicts. Take for instance John Glover, the well-known water colorist, who broke off a prosperous career in England and France to migrate to Tasmania and take up sheep-farming, but still found time to execute such charming landscapes as 'My Harvest Home'. Then there were convicts like Wainwright, the forger and poisoner, who exhibited at the Royal Academy before being transported to Van Diemen's land where, in the forties, under the eye of an armed guard he painted such pictures as 'The Portrait of Mrs. Wilson' shown in this exhibition.

Yet this early imported talent struck no deep roots, and by the middle of the century had withered away in sterility. It was not until 1865 that Louis Buvelot, a French Swiss, began to play something of the part which Cornelius Krieghoff played in Canada, of painting faithful, if unimaginative, representations of Australian life and scenery. Why this delayed development? Maybe the secret lay in a certain stubborn resistance which the physical condition of the new continent seemed to offer to European settlement and civilization. 'Hostility to man ran under the soil' as Marjorie Barnard puts it in her introduction to the Exhibition catalogue. "It was in the clear air. What the first settlers did not realize was that the resistance they met in the apparently open face of the country was perfection. . . The animals, the birds, the insects, the trees and the plants were exquisitely adjusted to their environment, a seamless creation, and there was no provision for man, the struggling and the incomplete, with his whole being fashioned by a different climate, attuned to a different earth." For several generations this imported European art flourished no more lustily than imported European seeds and stock.

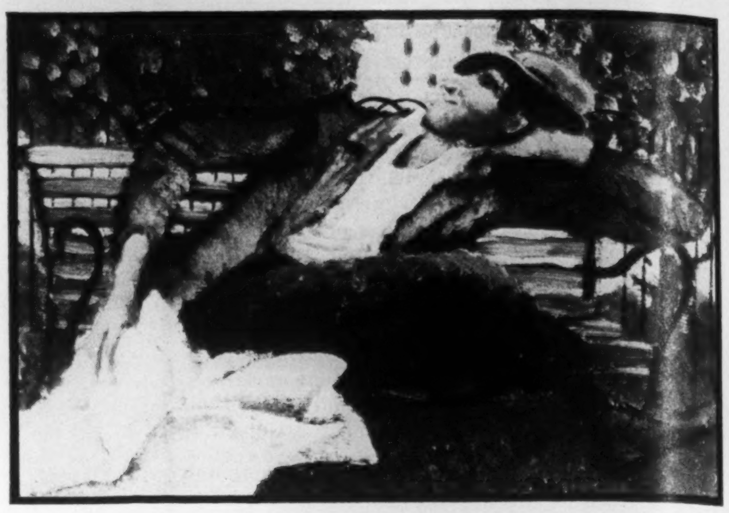
ONLY the native aborigines were well-adjusted to their environment; and only they—in spite of their general backwardness — had a well-developed art which survives to the present day. The aborigines painted and carved on rock and bark in symbolical style, rather after the fashion of the totem-poles of the North American Indians. The examples of their paintings shown in the present exhibition quite "steal the show". The native artists used their own tools (chewed reed-ends for brushes, stripped bark for canvas), their own pigments (red and yellow ochre, white clay and charcoal) and their own conventions (e.g. back-bones and intestines must always be shown in animal drawings). And these conventionalized figures of animals and man-shaped spirits, once despised by Europeans are now carefully studied by Australian artists, particularly those with 'modernist' tendencies. For instance, aboriginal art is the inspiration of William Constable's attractive "Design for a Ballet" (no. 117) and of many of Margaret Preston's landscapes and still lifes (nos. 77-79).

In between the very old and the very new, which thus join hands, comes the gradual evolution of an Australian landscape school in the closing years of the 19th century. Australian artists for many years sought to compensate for the "isolationism" of their native landscape by going abroad to study, and then returning home to paint after having acquired a European style and technique. This was, of course, but a fresh phase of the original impulse to import European talent. It could not produce a virile Australian school of painting. But at last Tom Roberts began to point the way by painting direct from nature in the bush; and Sir Arthur Streeter mastered the form and tones of the open spaces and brilliant coloring of his native land, presenting them in an impressionist style which strongly influenced his contemporaries. Next, Max Meldrum of Victoria and George Lambert of New South Wales, set new

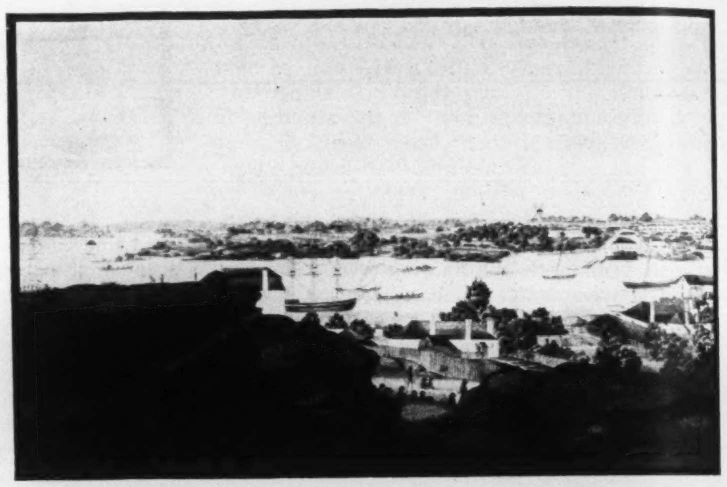
(*Continued on Page 22*)

← **William Constable, gouache, "Design for Aboriginal Ballet"**

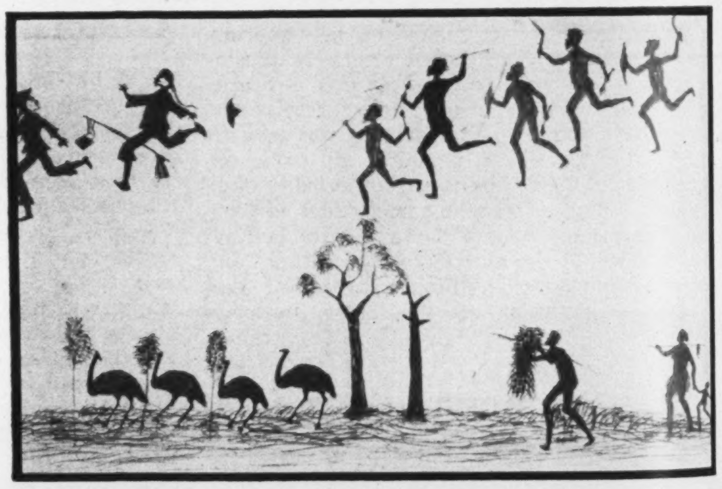
Dowling, 1870, "Aboriginal Camp on Mingah Cattle Station" →



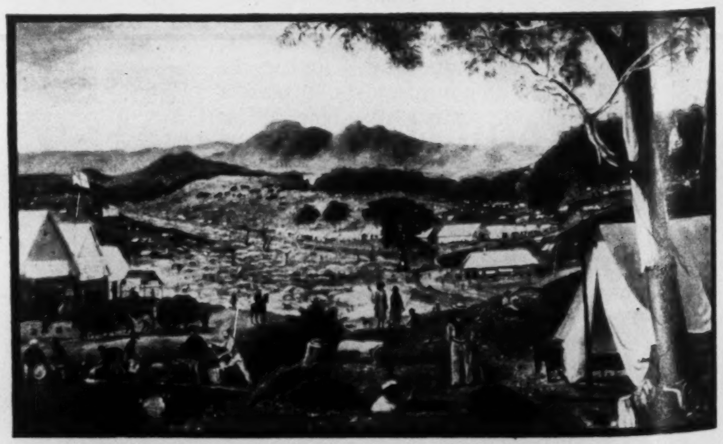
Russell Drysdale, 1940, "The Paper"



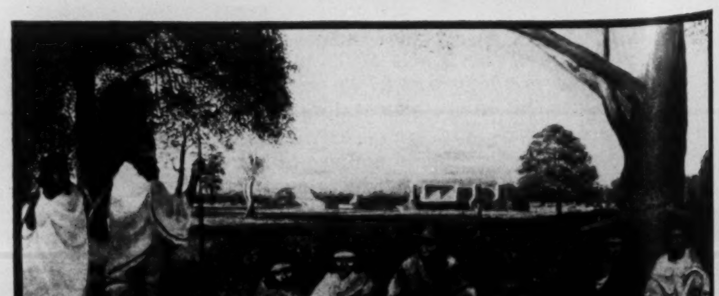
J. Eyre, "Sydney, 1809"



Aboriginal pen drawings: "Chasing Chinese, and The Emu Hunt"



J. Roper, "Gold Diggers, Ararat, 1854"



Some Political Stresses in Federal Australia

BY J. A. STEVENSON

Australia, as federal nation, has much the same problems as Canada concerning the distribution of legislative powers in the post-war period.

The proposal of the central Government, which is Laborite, is for a constitutional amendment transferring large powers from the states to the Dominion for a period of five years, after which there is to be a referendum on their continuance.

Opponents of this device maintain that it is intended to pave the way for Socialism, and many States are hanging back to see what the others are going to do.

THE Labor Ministry of Premier John Curtin, which came into power in Australia in October 1941, is still holding office, but its existence is precarious because it depends for a majority in the House of Representatives upon the support of a few independent members. However it profits by personal feuds which prevent the solidification of the opposition forces and by the general disinclination to encourage any more political upheavals until the security of Australia from a full-dress invasion by the Japanese is definitely assured.

So far Australia has relied upon voluntary enlistments for her active service army and only applied conscription to the militia, whose liability for service was limited to home defence. The Australian situation about recruiting was therefore the same as our own, and some time ago the Curtin ministry like the King ministry decided that its hands must be freed from the limitations imposed about conscription. Mr. Curtin did not resort to the device of a referendum, but following an accepted practice in the Labor party, before making any move in Parliament, he sought a mandate from the Labor congresses of each of the six states to send the conscripted militia out of the Dominion for action against the Japanese anywhere in the Australian defence area. Two of the congresses, those of Queensland and Victoria, pronounced against the proposal, but the endorsation of the other four was deemed adequate authority to proceed with the necessary legislation.

A Flurry of Criticism

It was inevitable that Mr. Arthur Fadden, the former premier, who now leads the Opposition in the House of Representatives, should criticize Mr. Curtin for seeking the verdict of labor organization about an issue which should be reserved for the decision of Parliament. But subsequently he and his followers rallied to the support of the Government when a small group of malcontent Laborites moved an amendment opposing conscription for service outside Australia. After it had been defeated the revolt within the Labor party petered out and the necessary legislation was passed. A Labor Ministry is also in a better position than a Conservative administration to take a firm stand about industrial troubles, and the Curtin ministry has had the courage to prosecute over a hundred workers in Sydney for absenting themselves from their war jobs on New Year's Day after they had been given a holiday on December 28 as compensation for working on the first day of the year.

But the close proximity of Australia to one of the battle zones of the global war and the overhanging menace of a Japanese invasion have not prevented the government and people of Australia from giving serious attention to the problems of postwar reconstruction. So they have recently embarked upon practical preparations to clear the way for the satisfactory solution of these problems through an interesting constitutional experiment under which the six states will transfer to the Commonwealth for five years after the war ends, increased powers for measures of reconstruction.

The Moving Spirit

The moving spirit in this courageous enterprise is Dr. H. V. Evatt, a lawyer of first-rate calibre who stepped down from a high judicial post to contest a seat for the Labor party at the general election of 1940 and is by common consent the ablest member of the Curtin ministry, in which he sits as Attorney-General. He has long been critical of certain weaknesses in the constitutional structure of Australia, and last October he introduced into the House of Representatives a bill embodying the amendments, which he considered desirable for facilitating a sane program of reconstruction. The bill encountered many objections and criticisms and provoked a widespread public discussion which helped to clarify various points at issue. So the Government after examining the objections and making some readjustments to overcome them fulfilled its pledge to submit the measure to exhaustive examination by a special constitutional convention. For this convention the delegates of the Commonwealth were a dozen leaders in both Houses belonging to all parties, and the states were represented by their premiers and their Opposition leaders, with other Ministers attending as observers and advisers. To the Convention Dr. Evatt made out a very strong case for the amendments and managed to secure enough support to proceed with the legislation.

The bill represents a series of compromises for whose achievement both the Commonwealth and the States made certain concessions with great reluctance, and it is a tentative experiment because the powers conceded are granted only on probation. The first proposed new power of the Commonwealth concerns the reinstatement and advancement of service men and dependents of the fallen and disabled, and it is regarded as not restricted merely to repatriation, as understood after the last war, but as extending to their general betterment in the widest sense. Another new power deals with employment and unemployment, and under it the Commonwealth, which has heretofore only been able to deal indirectly with unemployment by giving financial assistance to the states, will be empowered to deal on a nationwide basis with the most critical problems of postwar unemployment, regardless of state boundaries.

To Prevent Unemployment

Dr. Evatt admitted to the convention that these powers contemplated measures for the prevention of unemployment, and that since for this purpose nothing could be more efficacious that the provision of employment they envisaged a considerable expansion of the scope of the Commonwealth activities.

Another clause in the Bill gives the Commonwealth power "to organize the marketing of commodities." In Australia the maintenance of established prices, the elimination of unfair trading practices, and the establishment of fair and stable markets for producers have become recognized objectives of public policy, but hitherto the powers of the Commonwealth have been limited to dealings between states and have not covered dealings inside any one state. Now the projected transfer of power may give the Commonwealth authority over inter-state transactions, but it does not overcome difficulties arising from Section 92 of the Australian constitution, which provides that inter-state trade and commerce shall be absolutely free and these can only be removed when the result of a referendum authorizes the necessary amendment of the constitution. The existence of Section 92 can scarcely fail to limit in some way the effectiveness of organized marketing even in relation to inter-state dealings.

Another power, vesting in the Commonwealth control of overseas exchange investment and the raising of money inside the Commonwealth, is designed to direct capital into fields providing the maximum employment helpful to postwar reconstruction, and it clearly involves continuance of the present war measure for the control of all capital issues. All plans in this connection will be subject to the approval of the Australian Loan Council, on which all the states are represented.

A power to bring about uniformity in railway gauges commands the most general approval, because the war has impressed upon the Australian people by bitter experience the tremendous handicap with which their transportation system is burdened.

Varying Track-Gauges

Each state owns its own railway system, and the Commonwealth will have to negotiate with each of them separately about the necessary state legislation and financial provision, but in the negotiations the Commonwealth will have a status which it never possessed before.

The ratification of the state Parliaments for the bill has to be secured and those of Victoria and New South Wales have already begun to consider it. Any state Parliament can reject some of the proposed transfers of power and any such limitation will apply only to the state decreeing it, and accordingly some Premiers have announced their intention of postponing the third reading of their bill of ratification until it is plain that all the states are ready to give uniform acceptance to its proposals. Once the Act has been passed into law it can only be amended or repealed by a referendum of the voters of a state.

At the convention the most outstanding champion of state rights was Mr. Dunstan, the Premier of Victoria, and when he introduced the bill to his Legislative Assembly he argued that the chief fruit of the Convention had been the firmer establishment of the federal system and that the states were destined to play an increasingly important part in it. He also maintained that the Commonwealth will not have exclusive powers in the matters covered by the draft bill but only concurrent powers with the states, and showed that in regard to one or two powers the States are safeguarded by a provision that their consent is necessary.

But the Bill does not begin to command universal approval in Australia, and it has a very formidable critic in Mr. R. G. Menzies, the former Prime Minister, who discerns in it a sinister plan to fasten a Socialist regime upon Australia after the war.

There is considerable controversy about the exact implication of the powers, and Dr. Evatt, when questioned during the convention about some dubious points, declared that the final authority upon the interpretation of the powers was the High Court and that until it had spoken nobody could be absolutely certain of the precise meaning of any power transferred, if there was a dispute regarding it. Since some of the state parliaments are controlled by opponents of the Labor party, it is still uncertain how many of the powers embodied in the bill will be actually conceded, but even these which are transferred will be granted only on probation. At the end of the five-year period the voters will be invited to pronounce through a national referendum about the permanent retention of the new constitutional arrangements.

Another interesting move concerns immigration policy. The Labor party has hitherto always opposed any large inflow of immigrants, but the perils through which Australia has been passing have convinced everybody that the sparseness of her population, about seven millions, is a fundamental weakness which must be remedied. So a Labor Ministry has committed itself to an energetic immigration policy whose avowed objective is to increase the population to twenty millions as rapidly as arrangements can be made for the absorption of satisfactory immigrants.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Controllers Will "Mobilize" Newsprint Industry

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IF YOU should be betrayed into thinking, as counselled by one of the great oracles of a day that is done, that it is not the part of the good citizen to submit to arbitrary measures, and should be moved to act on the thought when it appears to you that it is only in the imagination of Ottawa's bureaucrats that such arbitrary measures are related to the requirements of the war effort, consider the alternative that the bureaucrats are plotting for the newsprint people who have been daring in the last week or so to thumb their private-interest noses at them.

What is in store for the newsprint interests if they do not hasten to eat crow is likely to persuade you that nothing is to be gained and much to be lost by attempting to stand on the liberty of the subject and the sacred right of property, and that it is better to bend the knee to bureaucracy at once and be done with it.

The big and supposedly powerful newsprint industry has been in a state of insurrection ever since it figured out the effect on it of Donald Gordon's Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order 222 of last month establishing the terms on which newsprint production is being contracted and allocated and on which the profits of the industry are to be pooled for the distribution of the benefits and burdens of contraction.

Industry Planned Test

Protest against the terms of allocation and the profits pool extended over most of the industry and over a considerable section of it, particularly in Ontario, went as far as plans for testing Ottawa's right to enforce the order, and in some cases as far as refusal to comply with it.

The order established the percentage of total newsprint production to which each unit of the industry is entitled, in the judgment of the Newsprint Administrator. It requires that every manufacturer invoicing newsprint tonnage in excess of his percentage shall pay into a fund his profits on the excess tonnage, and each manufacturer who invoices a smaller amount of tonnage than his percentage allows him is to receive out of the fund an amount equivalent to the profit on the amount by which he falls short, calculations and payments to be on a monthly basis.

As if to give some basis of propriety to this arbitrary distribution of the profits of a company that earns them among companies which do not earn them, the order sets forth the interesting proposition that the annual amount of payments by a manufacturer to the fund in compliance with the order "shall be deemed to have been received by such manufacturer in trust for the benefit of those manufacturers and others to whom respectively the same shall be directed to be paid. . ." and the amount of payments to a manufacturer from the fund "shall be deemed to have been received by such manufacturer as the beneficiary of a trust".

Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, division of the Gordon Board, was named to act as trustee of the fund. Initial payments into the fund were to be made on or before January 25, and payments out of the fund were to commence on February 1 or thereabouts.

It was hardly to be expected that the percentages of total production fixed by the Newsprint Administrator, and which determined the extent to which companies were to be either beneficiaries of the trust or profit-makers-in-trust for such beneficiaries, would be unanimously approved by the industry. As it turned out, only a few units of the industry appeared to have been satisfied with what they were to receive or with what they were required to hand over.

But the strongest kicks have come from those assigned the role of involuntary benefactors. Some big companies in Ontario claim they are being penalized for their economic position and operations in favor of over-expanded companies in Quebec whose position is uneconomic. Some so-called consumer-owned producers see in the plan government sponsorship of the equivalent of the pro-rating scheme which commercial sections of the industry sought unsuccessfully for several years to extend to them.

Some of the protesting companies made their January payments into the fund accompanied by riders recording their objections or registering their doubts as to the validity of the order. At least one big company is understood to have defied the order and withheld payment.

In this situation the Stabilization Corporation could not proceed to administer the pool fund and Donald Gordon and the Government had to decide what was to be done. They could either abandon the whole plan because it was getting them into water too deep for comfort or they could try to modify it sufficiently to make it more or less acceptable to the industry or they could move to put down this first serious revolt of business against their regimentation measures.

Conform—or Else!

After a good deal of pondering and weighing of possible consequences they decided last week to adopt the third alternative. The rebellion is to be crushed, the rebels ordered to conform—or else. The "or else" would mean that their fancied rights in the conduct of their own affairs amounted to just what Ottawa might choose to have them amount to, which could be very little.

For its purposes in the matter the Government is bringing into operation provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act not heretofore invoked. Under these provisions it can pretty well do as it pleases with any property or other interests in the country. And, failing the prompt submission of the newsprint interests, it proposes to make a demonstration of its powers.

Having asserted its authority and established the validity of the newsprint order beyond the possibility of dispute, thereby leaving the rebels as helpless as the Germans before Stalingrad, the Government through Mr. Gordon may feel it can afford to be magnanimous. Major objections to the plan may be accorded consideration with a view to adjustments. In the meantime word comes that cleavage in the industry over the plan is taking the form of a move to set up a new organization representative of companies which feel they are the victims of discrimination, most of them in Ontario.

Where Does Canada Stand in World of Future?

BY J. S. B. MACPHERSON

If we must have a clearly-defined post-war world to fight for, let us concentrate first on our own country and its policy. What role do we want our country to play in the world of the future? Will we ourselves be willing to maintain a sufficient armed force to do our duty in any form of collective security that may be evolved? Will we share in the protection of another Ethiopia, or will we hasten to repudiate our responsibility with the same indecent alacrity we showed in 1935?

We applaud glowing descriptions of a freely-flowing commerce throughout the world, but how far will we be prepared to go in throwing open our own markets to others?

How can we ask others to define their war aims when we really mean their post-war policies? It is neither fair nor reasonable to ask others to do what we are not in a position to do ourselves.

THERE is a growing, and regrettable, tendency among some of the leaders of the United Nations to ask their allies to "define" their war aims. The people to whom I refer are not so much those upon whom rests the responsibility of conducting the present war, but those individuals whose position entitles them to public hearing and public respect, and whose prominence enables them to be powerful factors in the shaping of public opinion. This tendency is showing itself not only among political figures, but among people eminent in education, in literature, in business and in religion.

It is surprising to find that in so many cases their views are historically unsound, and that in so many cases they completely overlook the fundamental cause not only of this war but of all wars throughout history.

Conflict of Principles

No matter how varied or complex may be the particular circumstances giving rise to any specific war, the fundamental cause is always the same. While there is no wholly satisfactory short definition of war, that given in the Oxford Dictionary is probably the best, "any kind of active hostility or contention between living beings, or of conflict between opposing forces or principles." Most definitions lay too much stress on the conflict of armed forces, and not enough on the conflict of opposing forces or principles. War is fundamentally open and violent conflict of national principles. It is fought by armed forces, by economic forces, and above all by moral and spiritual forces.

War is brought about by conflicting national policies, not by the immediate events which actually start it. For example it was Bismarck's fixed policy to unite the German states and to make Prussia the dominant power. For this purpose he fought three wars between 1864 and 1870. Each war arose out of an entirely different set of circumstances, but all three had their real origin in Prussia's steadfast adherence to the same definite policy of becoming the dominant Germanic power.

The causes of the present war are the same. The Axis powers have evolved a social and economic conception of world society to which they have given the name "New Order." To reach its full development this order must not only be recognized by the world, it must be accepted by it. Although at first the policies of Germany, Italy and Japan were built up separately, they moved along parallel lines, and were not, for the moment conflicting. As each had a common purpose, the will to dominate, it was inevitable they should come together.

On the other hand there were the nations which refused to recognize the right of any other power to impose upon them any kind of an order, old or new.

Thus a conflict of two opposing wills became inevitable. The unsolved factors were the particular circumstances which would bring the conflict into open hostilities, the respective tenacities of the opposing wills, and the means available to enforce them.

War Effort Saps Will

Nations win or lose wars not because of battles won or lost but because the national will decides that further effort is not worth while and it prefers to accept whatever it can obtain at the council table rather than continue to bear the self-imposed burdens demanded by war.

Throughout history more wars have resulted in compromises than have resulted in complete victory. The effort demanded saps the will of the conqueror as well as that of the conquered, with the result that the "winner" accepts from his adversary something less than total submission. In fact just as foreign policies change, war aims change, and altered circumstances will also change the national will.

This was the case in the War of 1812 where Great Britain and the United States concluded a peace without mentioning in one clause of the Treaty a single point that had formed the moral issue between them three years before. The people of Britain were tired after the long struggle with Napoleon and had no will left to fight anyone. Their whole will had been concentrated on the defeat of Napoleon and all other matters were merely incidental to the main objective. When they had achieved their chief purpose in the war they had no desire left to continue to fight for a side issue and were prepared to accept any compromise that would bring peace. The people of the United States were tired of a war which was leading nowhere in particular and which was drawing heavily upon the physical and financial resources of the country. Already the great western trek was starting and the Atlantic seaboard no longer dominated national thought. The most successful compromise of modern history was the result.

There is a striking contrast in the termination of the Napoleonic Wars. The army that fought at Waterloo under Wellington was probably the most ill-organized and worst which that great soldier ever commanded. Wellington himself said it had the most inefficient staff that could be got together. It was quite incapable of a sustained pursuit, but even Napoleon was unable to put will into a discouraged and dispirited France. With their moral strength exhausted by the glittering but costly array of Napoleonic victories the people of France quietly accepted, with indifference, if not with relief, a restoration of the Bourbon monarchy. The national will which had given support to the nation through the bloody upheaval of the revolution, and had supported the glories of the Napoleonic Empire, could stand the strain no longer. The motley, ill-equipped army led by Wellington marched unopposed into Paris. France was prepared to buy peace at any price.

The Will to Win

The paramount importance of the will to win is an old theme, but it cannot be too often emphasized if we are to understand war.

It is, therefore, necessary that we concentrate all our energies on the one object, and stick fast to our determination to impose our will upon that of the enemy, to make him realize by all the means in our power that further resistance is useless and that he can no longer hope to impose his order on us, but must accept the imposition of our order on him.

If we understand war correctly we have only one aim—the maintenance of our right to continue our peacetime policies free from violent interruption. That does not mean that we should not discuss those policies, but we must not confuse them with war aims. The war aim is the right to pursue the policy, not the policy itself. Unless this is clearly understood detailed discussion is premature, futile and perilous.

It is futile because policies have been, and always will be, determined by factors which are constantly changing. We can no more predict the condition of the world at the end of the war than a general can predict the position his troops will occupy when the enemy surrenders.

Premature discussion of details is dangerous because it tends to distract our attention from our real objective. Already in the United States, for example, Mr. Willkie's statements on India have caused certain elements to ask the question, "Are we fighting to preserve the British Empire?" Of course not; they are fighting to overcome the Axis powers. It is true the preservation of the British Empire may follow as a result, but it is not, never was, and indeed could not be, the principal objective. Nevertheless this is a most dangerous idea to put into circulation. It can distract and divide the national mind, and a distracted and divided mind leads inevitably to a weakened will. The true objective is lost amid a confusion of side issues.

Concentrate at Home

If we must have a clearly defined post-war world to fight for, let us concentrate first on our own country and its policy. Our chief concern is surely what sort of a Canada do we want to be free to develop when peace comes to us. What role do we want our own country to play in the world of the future?

Are we going to be willing to bear our full share of the cost of re-construction? Will we ourselves be willing to maintain a sufficient armed force to do our duty in any form of collective security that may be evolved? Will we share in the protection of another Ethiopia, or will we hasten to repudiate our responsibility with the same indecent alacrity we showed in 1935? Will we be willing to shed Canadian blood for another Czecho-Slovakia?

Surely we must be prepared to answer these questions before we start telling Britain what to do with India, or telling Holland in what manner she must share with the world the riches of the East Indies.

What is to be our economic policy? We applaud glowing descriptions of

The
HOMEWOOD
SANITARIUM

A place of rest and peace amid well appointed buildings and lovely grounds, where the family physician can send his cases needing treatment for nervous or mild mental disorders, knowing that they will receive understanding care from a competent medical and nursing staff.

Rates moderate
Address
F. H. C. Baugh, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

GASOLINE AND RUBBER WASTE
DANCING IN THE DARK!

The faster you drive the more gas and rubber you waste. The more gas and rubber you waste the more men risk their lives to replace what you've needlessly squandered. Driving in the pursuit of pleasure is disloyalty unworthy of any decent man or woman. It's dancing in the dark of selfishness — oblivious to our country's great need ... great danger.

HULL STEEL FOUNDRIES LIMITED . . . HULL, P.Q.

a freely flowing commerce throughout the world, but how far will we be prepared to go in throwing open our own markets to others? What about our immigration policy? We have already heard China's views on the subject; are we prepared to accept them?

How can we ask others to define in precise terms their "war aims" when we really mean their post-war policies? It is neither fair nor reasonable to ask others to do what we are not in a position to do ourselves.

This war was brought about by the clash of two opposing philosophies of national life, philosophies which had been translated into policies, and policies into action.

One policy is based on the rule of might, the right of the powerful nations to impose their will by force on others. The United Nations have pledged themselves to defeat this policy and to establish a world governed by law and order, where the right of survival, free from interference, is guaranteed to the weak as well as the strong. That is the sole issue, and all other questions are subservient to it.

The great issue for us is to determine, as far as we can in advance, what we are prepared to do to maintain that world. It is not for us to decide what someone else is to do.

If everyone of the United Nations decides of itself honestly and fairly what its own contribution is to be to the world of the future we need have no fears. But, if we start now by hedging and defining, by making reservations, and by imposing conditions, this war will be a war to save our own hides, and nothing more.

We should have learned by now that a world of law and order will not survive without continued effort and sacrifice by all the nations of that world. If the world is to remain at peace each nation must be prepared to do its share in the maintenance of peace. Let Canada's war aim be, therefore, to prepare herself for the world that is to be, and to make herself worthy of taking her place among the nations that know and do their duty to mankind.

ORDER YOUR GARDEN SEEDS EARLY. A SERIOUS SHORTAGE EXISTS IN MANY VARIETIES

DOMINION
GIANT ASTERS
NEW WILT-RESISTANT TYPE
45¢ VALUE – 15¢

GET ACQUAINTED OFFER

Finest of all Asters. One pkt. each Crimson, Shell-pink, Azure-blue, regular price 45¢, for only 15¢, (or 6 separate colors 25¢) Postpaid. Don't miss this remarkable offer. FREE—Our big 1943 Seed and Nursery Book. Better than ever. Send today. 5 W.

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, Georgetown, Ont.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Growth in Assets under Administration

Continuity of service, stability and group judgment make the services of a trust company as executor and trustee of special value to estates . . . .

MR. A. E. PHIPPS, retiring President, said in part:—

"The results your Corporation has achieved in the past year have been explained to you in detail by our General Manager. Our total assets now exceed $250 millions, a new high point in our history while during the year we have taken on some $20 millions of new business.

WARTIME CONTRIBUTION OF TRUST COMPANIES

"In wartime the services of a trust company take on a special value. In fact I might say the more difficult economic conditions are the greater the value of the corporate executor and trustee to the beneficiaries of estates. We are at present witnessing a far-reaching organization of this country's industry and life for the purpose of waging total war. No doubt Canada will reap the benefit of this re-arrangement of its national forces. But this is not my present point, which is that these changes, the development in amount and extent of our taxation and the stringent Government regulations have made the administration and conservation of property a matter of increasing difficulty.

"The services of a trust company are of special value in times of uncertainty because it can provide continuity of service and stability to its clients. A private executor may be engaged in special activities or have joined the forces; he may have additional duties forced on him in his business or additional anxieties which will prevent him from giving adequate attention to the estate in his charge. The trust company, though feeling the shortage of manpower as other financial houses and business generally, is able to maintain its integrated organization.

A GREAT PUBLIC UTILITY

"The Toronto General Trusts has, as I see it, the character of a great public utility. The orderly and adequate settlement of the estates of deceased persons is essential if the members of their families are to receive the benefits on which they are counting; it is also necessary from the point of view of our financial and economic structure. The trust company is not a business which is susceptible of making great profits and in fact never has earned more than a modest remuneration either for its shareholders or for the members of its staff. It is, I think, one of the best examples of the way in which our system of private enterprise encourages the development of institutions to meet public needs; institutions which, though subject to state supervision, are found to serve the best interests of the public without the necessity of state control.

NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

"I now have an announcement to make of a personal character. The present state of my health makes it impossible for me to continue as President. I have come to this decision with the greatest reluctance but I feel that it is in the best interests of the Corporation. It gives me great pleasure to report that our senior Vice-President, Mr. McCrea, has been the unanimous choice of the Board for President and our Director, Mr. Aubrey Davis, as Vice-President to take Mr. McCrea's place."

MR. CHARLES McCREA, K.C., Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the Report, said in part:—

"The task of war is still a colossal one. Hopes and wishful thinking cannot achieve success. The road to victory is still a long one. We shall meet trial, sacrifice, suffering and anxiety, every step of the way. Hitler's European fortress still stands. Battle grounds in the Pacific and in the far eastern seas impose tremendous jobs. The task of controlling enemy submarine forces is pressing and vital, for men, food, munitions and supplies must move over far-flung seas to our fighting men and allies in every zone of need.

A NEW MORAL ORDER

"There is a second great job beckoning us. It, too, is a colossal one. It is the job of winning the peace—an enduring peace. As yet, only the foundation stones have been laid. These stones are to be found in the 'Four Freedoms' included in the Message of President Roosevelt in the 77th Congress of the United States of America in January, 1941, and the 'Eight Points of the Atlantic Charter' of August, 1941. How far-reaching these main principles are. Their application, and the details to complete the picture, must await events, but meanwhile we must not flag nor fail. If our fight in the titanic struggle, still at fever heat, is one to preserve our Christian civilization and our way of life, then the teachings of Christ must form the foundations of and animate the peace structure, for a new moral order must prevail.

POST-WAR PLANNING

"A rearrangement of world affairs is a certainty. The cry is a freer world and a better world, and Canada must face the problems involved, both in the rebuilding, and in the successful operation of the new set up. Canada must put on its thinking cap now, for post-war problems involve

(a) Canada's internal relations among its own nationals, and

(b) Canada's external relations among the nations of the world.

Canada must be ready for peace-making. It must make studies and know its problems and be able to defend its proposals. These studies should not be left to Government agencies only but leaders in every phase of our internal economy must play a part in their preparation. There will be many fields of discussion. Basic products and basic industry—manufacturing — finance — transportation — capital — labour—social legislation—standards of living—free enterprise—and the many new suggestions for Government control. Peace Conference decisions may have vital and far-reaching effects on the destiny of our country.

"Canada has the resources—the industries—the skill of workmen—and the genius of leaders—to play an outstanding part in world reconstruction.

RETIREMENT OF MR. PHIPPS

"It is a matter of keen personal regret to every member of the Board that our capable President, Mr. A. E. Phipps, retires on account of ill health. His experience, capacity and integrity have been a valued contribution in the direction of your Corporation. We are pleased that he will remain a member of our Board of Directors and we hope for many years to have the benefit of his wise judgment and keen outlook on business."

MR. WILLIAM G. WATSON, Vice-President and General Manager, said in part:—

"The net profits for the year ended December 31st, 1942, were $309,648, against $309,144 for the previous year. This sum, added to the balance brought forward from 1941—or $503,804, made a total of $813,452, which was dealt with by your Directors as follows: In paying four quarterly dividends of 1%—or 4% for the year, $120,000; in providing for Federal and Business Taxes, $95,000; and in writing down Office Premises, $50,000, which left a Balance of $548,452 to carry forward to the credit of Profit and Loss, for an increase of $44,648. The Balance Sheet shows total assets under administration of $250,573,937—an increase for the year of $2,521,691.

ESTATE TAXATION

"In estate planning taxation has, in recent times, become one of the major problems. The duplication of succession duties by the recent Dominion Succession Duty Act; the great increase in the income tax and the gift tax have all combined to present a situation of serious consequence for many estates and their principal beneficiaries. In many cases where the testator is still alive their position can be materially improved by a revision of the will. There are some provisions, however, in both our income and succession duty statutes which appear unreasonable and should be carefully guarded against as far as the circumstances may permit.

"For instance, it is surely not sound or reasonable for the Dominion to levy its succession duty tax on the succession duties payable to Ontario, nor for Ontario to levy its succession duty tax on the duties payable to the Dominion.

"Then again, Ontario exempts gifts from succession duty only after an interval of twenty years and, in the case of strangers, thirty years from the date of the gift, and in Ontario the wife is even treated as a stranger. This unreasonable length of time is out of line with other taxing jurisdictions in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, where the average interval does not exceed five years. The time under the Dominion Act and also in Great Britain is three years.

INFORMATION SERVICE

"The Corporation maintains a thoroughly well-organized Department where the experience of highly trained officers in matters pertaining to present day estate problems is available to clients and their solicitors in considering plans for disposition of their estates and other practical matters which should be considered in connection with their wills. To-day estates planning calls for not only ordinary business training but extraordinary experience in matters of taxation, government regulations, etc."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and the Report was unanimously adopted.

FEATURES OF THE REPORT

●

ASSETS

Assets under administration at $250,573,937, an increase of $2,521,000

●

PROFITS

Net profits well maintained

●

SURPLUS

Surplus increased by $44,648

●

LIQUID POSITION

Liquid position increased to 97.4%

●

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES

Increase in assets of estates, trusts and agencies

$3,135,000

PRESIDENT

CHARLES McCREA, K.C.
Chairman, Board of Directors, The Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd.

●

VICE-PRESIDENTS

AUBREY DAVIS
President, Davis Leather Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM G. WATSON
General Manager, The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

●

DIRECTORS

A. E. PHIPPS
President, Imperial Bank of Canada

HON. A. C. HARDY
Senator, Dominion of Canada

COL. JOHN F. MICHIE
President Michie Co.

ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C.
Director,
Canadian Bank of Commerce

PAUL J. MYLER
President,
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd.

HON. ALBERT MATTHEWS
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario

CHARLES S. MacINNES,
C.M.G., K.C.

ALEXANDER FASKEN, K.C.
President,
The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

CHARLES S. MACDONALD
President,
Confederation Life Association

ARNOLD C. MATTHEWS
President, Canada Malting Co., Ltd.

ARTHUR L. BISHOP
President, Coniagas Mines Ltd.

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON,
K.C.
President,
The Crown Life Insurance Co.

W. KASPAR FRASER, K.C.
Fraser, Beatty, Palmer & Tucker,
Barristers

WALTER C. LAIDLAW
President,
R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. MACLAREN,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
President,
The Maclaren Power and Paper Co.

HERBERT HORSFALL
President and Managing Director,
Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.

CHARLES S. BAND
Vice-President,
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.

COL. THE HON.
ERIC W. HAMBER
Director, The Dominion Bank

D. E. KILGOUR
President and General Manager,
The North American Life Assurance Company

C. GORDON COCKSHUTT
President, Cockshutt Plow Co.

●

TORONTO • MONTREAL • OTTAWA • WINDSOR • WINNIPEG • REGINA • SASKATOON • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

Eboué, the Genius of French Equatorial Africa

BY MIRIAM CHAPIN

A Frenchman of color is the Governor of the Lake Chad District, now entrusted with larger responsibilities. He is one who joined De Gaulle when such resolution was dangerous.

Black as any other native African, he is an educated, cultured Frenchman, a capable and wise administrator, and an organizer of victory. He is in the news as the builder of roads that greatly aided the North African campaign.

BACK in the summer of 1940, when France was crumbling, the governor of the Lake Chad district in Central Africa was a man sorely perplexed. His children were in France, under the Vichy rule. Dakar and with it all West Africa would stay with Vichy.

In September Felix Eboué made up his mind—he cast his lot with the Free French. He had fifteen thousand native troops under his command, he held the crossroads of Africa. Graziani in Libya and Aosta in Ethiopia were thereby prevented from joining forces. Without his decision the present offensive in Northern Africa would have been far more difficult, if not impossible.

It was natural that General de Gaulle should have then appointed Eboué to act for him as governor-general of all French Equatorial Africa, which includes beside Lake Chad the Gaboon, the Congo, and the mandated territory of the Cameroons. His has been the responsibility for building the two great roads on which supplies are sent across Africa to the bases in Eritrea and all the Middle East. He has had to develop the harbors to take care of this new traffic, and also try to increase the output of badly-needed rubber. It has tripled since 1938.

He is likely to have great influence on whatever plans are made for Africa after the war, or at least on the way such plans are carried out. How is the colonial system to be brought into harmony with the promises of freedom for all peoples which the Atlantic charter offers? Felix Eboué is a product of the French assimilation policy. He is "un noir". The French do not call their black citizens "negre". To do so is almost an insult. "Noir" in the case of the governor-general is descriptive as well as polite, for he is very black, darker than most of the people over whom he rules. A big, strong man in his early fifties, he is a terrific worker, and a learned scientist, who has his degrees from the French universities. Born in French Guiana, he went to Africa first in 1911, when he spent two years studying the natives in the Congo. He served during the war and then went to the West Indies. In 1936 Georges Mandel, then secretary for the colonies, recalled him from Martinique, and made him governor of the Chad. Perhaps that is the greatest service Mandel rendered his country.

France has never had a color bar. Her colonial policy has always been to develop an élite, an educated minority, who would be Frenchmen, citizens of the republic. Senegal sent deputies to the French parliament. Those born in certain favored communes were citizens by birth; others could be naturalized under severe restrictions. From the educated natives were drawn doctors and lawyers and chemists for work in the colonies, and particularly civil servants who would have administrative jobs.

Subordinate Chiefs

In French West Africa most of the interior was under indirect rule; that is a native emir ruled each nation, with a French official to supervise, see that taxes were paid and contingents of laborers and recruits for the army were supplied. White settlement was discouraged—which was not hard considering the climate—and concession hunters were pretty much kept out. The land was a reservoir of native produce, cotton, cocoa, gums, peanuts, palm oil, and above all soldiers.

In Equatorial Africa, however, great concessions for rubber and palm oil were early carved out. The plantation system has always meant the ruin of native society. The companies demand labor from the government which in turn must get it from the chiefs. No matter how well such employment is regulated and how fairly such laborers are treated—and such treatment is far from certain—the native is forced for a term of years to leave his home, to work under unfamiliar conditions over which he has no control. Tribal authority is weakened. Diseases spread. Fewer babies are born in the villages. The women and old men find it hard to raise enough food. Labor becomes scarcer, exactions more severe. Before 1930 the population of the Congo had lessened appallingly; many villages had gone back to bush.

These are the problems which Governor Eboué knows well. He is no revolutionist. As a loyal Frenchman, he believes in the progressive development of the African colonies under French administration, he sees their future bound up with that of France. But he realizes the need for change.

The Nature of Reform

Eboué wants to use forced labor only for government projects, such as the roads which benefit all. He has encouraged native co-operative agricultural societies, village farms, better feeding. Above all, he is setting up schools where there have never been any.

Everywhere in the French colonies French is taught as the link between old and new, and the means of communication among the many tribes as well as between black and white.

So far his success with his own people has been remarkable. French officers serve under him in command of black troops. Some of those now driving north toward Tunisia under General Leclerc, chalking up victories over the Italians, are of his men. His present is bound up with de Gaulle's. His future is unpredictable, but it won't lack interest.

WHY ISN'T COPPER AVAILABLE FOR PLUMBING, SCREENS AND RAIN DISPOSAL SYSTEMS?

WHY IS SO MUCH COPPER NEEDED FOR WAR EQUIPMENT?

WHAT IS COPPER USED FOR IN PLANES, TANKS, SHIPS, GUNS?

Spearhead of OFFENSE

READ THE ANSWERS TO THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS IN THIS BOOKLET

"SPEARHEAD OF OFFENSE"

Write for your copy of this interesting, educational booklet today. It's

FREE!

TWENTY-FOUR pages of interesting facts . . . scores of photographs specially compiled, illustrating Canada's Navy, Army and Air Force personnel and equipment. Read about Canada's fighting industrial workers! Learn the facts that every Canadian should know and appreciate! Send in the coupon today! Get your free copy of "Spearhead of Offense" without delay!

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(Made-in-Canada Products)

Main Office and Plant:
New Toronto, Ontario

Montreal Office:
939 Dominion Square Building

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

Anaconda Copper & Brass

FREE YOUR COPY OF SPEARHEAD OF OFFENSE

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED,
Dept. SN, New Toronto, Ontario.

Please send me your FREE booklet: "Spearhead of Offense."

Name..........

Address..........

City.......... *Prov.*..........

CANADA OVERSEAS

The Anglo-American Squawk Society

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

AFTER a period of research lasting eight years, six months and 23 days (approximately), involving extensive travel in the United States and Britain, and the interviewing of 37,482 persons (more or less) this Canadian is prepared to offer a final solution to the aggravating problem of Anglo-American relations.

My solution is the last word in simplicity. It calls merely for the establishment by government grant (shared equally between Washington and London) of an organization to be known as the Anglo-American Squawk, Suspicion and Enmity Society. In short, the Aasses (and it may be pronounced any way you like).

The plan for this organization fell upon my mind when I reviewed my research figures and discovered that .0017 of the populations of the United States and Britain still fight the Revolutionary War of 1776. It seemed to me that the remaining 99.9983 per cent of the populations ought not to be confused or associated with this negligible minority. The logistics of the situation leaped quickly toward organization of the Anglo-American Squawk, Suspicion and Enmity Society.

LET me hasten to assure readers that Aasses are not being organized merely for the purpose of making an arbitrary distinction between the vast majority of us and the few Anglophobes and America-haters.

On the contrary, the society will be a source of the greatest pleasure to its members. There is no joy quite so ecstatic for the .0017 per cent than to find a ready platform from which to expound views on the enslavement of Canada and Australia by the feudal lords of England or (in Britain) on the loud-mouthed impertinence of these upstart American colonials. On both sides of the Atlantic, they will consider it a rare privilege to belong to the society, and they will hasten to branch meetings each week full of the exhilaration of venom and happy in the confident expectation of finding kindred souls who will nod and applaud as they drive home a point of glorious, indeed patriotic, hate.

This is, I modestly assume, the one brilliant, constructive suggestion for the future of Anglo-American relations. It will make everybody happy including the vast majority of us who will be kept at peace and also vastly amused.

Let this, therefore, be considered the prospectus for the Anglo-American Squawk, Suspicion and Enmity Society. The charter, if you will, of the Aasses.

IT WILL be, of course, an international organization with principal branches of equal voting strength in London and New York. This would call for a completely neutral hater to be over-all president and moderator. I can think of no more perfect choice than Joseph Goebbels. Here is a man who not only is interested in the general principle of Anglo-American hating but who also may be counted upon to distribute subject matter evenly between the London and New York branches.

There may be some preliminary objection to the election of Dr. Goebbels on the ground that he is an official of a nation with which Britain and America are at war. Society members, after all, will be the most violently patriotic citizens in their respective countries. But on deliberation there will be general agreement, I am certain, that the fundamental threat to America is Britain, and vice-versa, and, therefore, the election of Dr. Goebbels is justifiable by standards of the highest and wisest patriotism.

The question of principal branch presidents will be a matter for decision at organization meetings in London and New York. For president of the American branch I have in mind the Manhattan gent who has volunteered to raise an army for the purpose of freeing Canada from the grip of British red-coats. For British president I propose the dowager of a county family who murmurs, "Barbarians!" when she sees an American put ice in his whisky and soda.

Details and minor officers must await the first organization meetings. But as father of the idea I have some suggestions to offer which will promote specialized venom by experts in their particular fields.

There should be — certainly! — in every branch a "We won the war Committee." This promises to be the most distinguished and exciting committee, and it will carry on research to prove that the contribution from across the Atlantic was a hindrance rather than a help in winning the war. It doesn't matter which war.

The "Barbarism Committee" will have a particularly fruitful field. India and Ireland may be cited on the one hand as proof that the British are exploiting rascals, and treatment of the American Indian and the Negro provides excellent subject matter for proving the American semi-civilized.

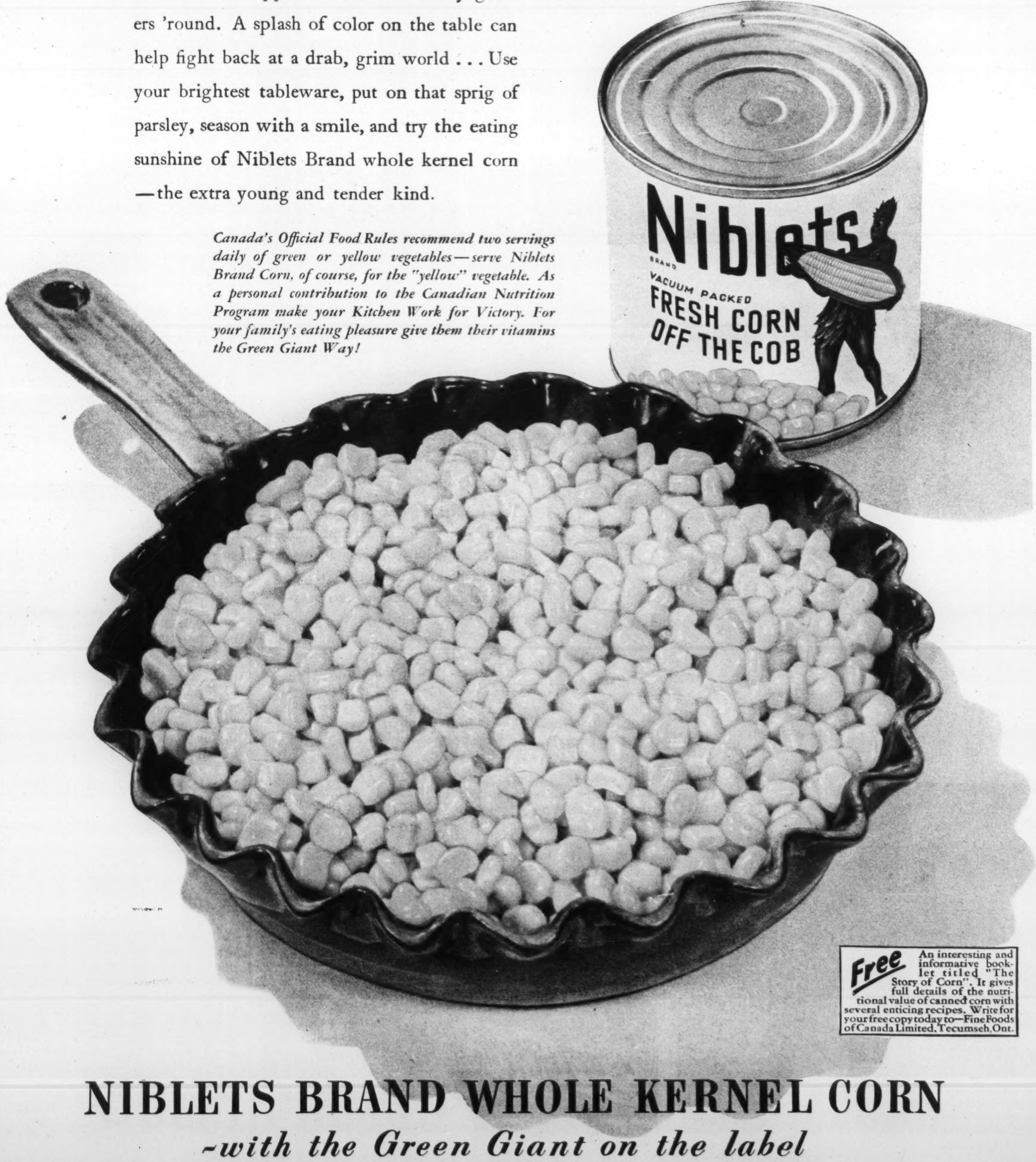
Probably the most popular will be the "Coffee and Tea Committee" which, in Britain, will collect data on the outrageous custom of making tea in a muslin bag and entirely neglecting to use a cosy; and, in America, will bare the diabolical British plot to undermine the health of American visitors by serving a poisonous brew.

But these are mere details. The most important function of the Anglo-American Squawk, Suspicion and Enmity Society will be the annual convention of British and American branches. In order to avoid outraging members on both sides, this convention should be held on one of the Atlantic naval bases leased by the British to the Americans for 99 years. I think we should offer Dr. Goebbels safe passage so that he may act as chairman.

Brave, Bright Meals

Turn on the happiness when the family gathers 'round. A splash of color on the table can help fight back at a drab, grim world . . . Use your brightest tableware, put on that sprig of parsley, season with a smile, and try the eating sunshine of Niblets Brand whole kernel corn —the extra young and tender kind.

Canada's Official Food Rules recommend two servings daily of green or yellow vegetables—serve Niblets Brand Corn, of course, for the "yellow" vegetable. As a personal contribution to the Canadian Nutrition Program make your Kitchen Work for Victory. For your family's eating pleasure give them their vitamins the Green Giant Way!



Free An interesting and informative booklet titled "The Story of Corn". It gives full details of the nutritional value of canned corn with several enticing recipes. Write for your free copy today to—Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ont.

NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN

—with the Green Giant on the label

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario. Also packers of Green Giant Brand Peas.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Wartime Optimisim: Cooking for Victory

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

"OH, MRS. BEETON, is it really you? I am so delighted to meet you. . . How terribly well you look, and,—if you don't mind my saying so,—how nice and plump. . . Of course it must be the good feeding."

And with that we sat down to talk in Mrs. Beeton's double drawing-room. It seemed so wonderful to be actually talking to Mrs. Beeton, that famous Mrs. Beeton of Mrs. Beeton's Cook Book. I had imagined that she must have been dead and gone,—perhaps cooked,—long ago. Yet here she was, sitting in the drawing-room in front of me, and absolutely unmistakeable,—the full, matronly figure, the dark dress fitting close to what was called in her day the bust, the neatly parted hair, the bangles, the *pince-nez*,—oh, Mrs. Beeton certainly, wherever she came from.

"I'm especially glad to meet you now," I went on, "because there are so many things I want to ask you. In war-time, it seems to me, careful cooking and the economy of food would mean a tremendous lot."

Mrs. Beeton gravely bowed her head. "In war-time," she said, "as I frequently tell Mr. Beeton, the services of women are the mainstay of the nation." . . .

"And what does Mr. Beeton say?"

"He doesn't say anything," she said, "I shouldn't wish him to."

"Mr. Beeton, I suppose, must be of great help to you in collaboration?"

"None whatever," she said calmly, —"or practically none. Of course he eats everything first, particularly now when there's such a danger of poisoning."

Then to my surprise she called:— "Alfred!"

I was aware of something in a dressing-gown shuffling around in the other half of the room and a voice said, "Yes, my dear!"

"Go up and bring me down from my writing-table my *Cooking for War time*, the 1943 Revision."

I heard something start shuffling up the stairs. Then Mrs. Beeton called, as if by an afterthought.

"Alfred, one minute!"

"Yes, my dear."

"Had you finished what you were eating?"

"Yes, quite finished."

"You ate it all?"

"Virtually, yes, virtually."

"And are you still all right? You are? Then go on up and get the book."

"IT IS a very interesting experiment," she said. "You see, in war-time it is simply impossible to let people keep their aluminum pots and saucepans merely because they prevent poisoning. . . We need the metal. . . So I have been having Alfred's breakfast cooked in different kinds of cheap metal, to see which are free from poison. This morning I tried galvanized iron. . . Ah, here he comes with the book. . ."

Mr. Beeton shuffled in, his long Victorian dressing-gown up to his ears. . . He had a mild face, quite empty.

"Let me introduce Mr. Beeton, my husband," said Mrs. Beeton.

Mr. Beeton came forward with an outstretched hand and a sort of feeble cheeriness.

"I rather think,"—he began.

"You don't need to, Alfred," said Mrs. Beeton, "and now run along like a good boy for I have some important business here. Ask Cook for some beans that you are to eat,—she knows which ones,—"

"And now,—" said Mrs. Beeton,— "I know just what you're thinking of,—war-time recipes. You see, I have been working on it. I have a list of Recipes Directed to the War-Time Effort for conserving the natural food supply by (a) using minimum quantities, (b) using the cheapest ingredients, (c) making things go as far as possible, (d) preserving the flavor, taste and appetizing quality of dishes."

"THAT'S it," I said, "exactly," and I took out a pad and pencil as I spoke,—"and I'd like to write some of them down for the newspaper I represent."

"Very good," said Mrs. Beeton and began turning over the leaves of the big book, "let me see,—what shall we try? . . . Now here,—*terrapin—tarragon—turtle soup*, do you like turtle soup?"

"I do," I said.

"So do I, very much, in fact I adore it. It's too rich for Alfred but I used to serve it all the time. . . Let's see what it says. "Take a fresh turtle, take one gill of old sherry or madeira." . . . "But stop," I said, "I'm afraid there are no turtles on the market now,"—

"No, I forgot, of course not,—but this, *pâté de foie* sandwiches. "Take one gill of fine old brown sherry, one ounce of pâté, and a sandwich. Insert the pâté in the sandwich, and drink the sherry before serving."

"Now that," she said, "would be excellent for war workers in offices, just as a snack, every half hour or so, while waiting for meals. . . Here's a similar one," she went on again turning the leaves, "that would be excellent to stave off fatigue,—'Lobster jelly in aspic,—take a gill or more of old brown sherry, one cold broiled lobster and a pot of melted aspic. Remove the lobster's claws and dip them in the aspic. Drink the sherry while dipping them'. . . And now here's something that would be terribly good, I think, for men on active service, especially men at sea, who suffer from lack of appetite . . . it's really delicious, — *Quail a la King*,—Take a pint of Burgundy, one quail, and a few leaves of mace, thyme, rosemary, with either asparagus tips or French *petits pois*." . . .

"OH, BUT I'm afraid, Mrs. Beeton," I interrupted, "you had rather mistaken my meaning. I wasn't thinking so much of delicacies, and luxuries and things to tempt the appetite. I was thinking more of plain food for the home, how to cook plain wholesome dishes at a minimum cost."

"Ah, but you should have said so," said Mrs. Beeton cheerfully,—and I realized that whatever she might or might not be, she was at least a comfortable, cheerful sort of person, a result, no doubt, of much catering to the male appetite. "Plain food, of course, but that's the very thing we are all most interested in. . . Let me see. . ." She readjusted her glasses and ran the leaves again through her fingers, muttering the headings as the pages went past, . . . plain joints and cuts, . . . dog meat, . . . meat for the nursery, . . . servants' meals . . . feeding cats. . . "Ah, yes, now this for example,—Irish Stew."

Mrs. Beeton sat back triumphantly, her face all smiles, her book poised for reading.

"Irish Stew!" she repeated enthusiastically. "Do you like it?"

"Very much indeed," I said, "and surely that must cost very little."

"Nothing!" said Mrs. Beeton. "Practically nothing, when it's made according to my recipe,—just a few simple things and a few ingredients that are found in every kitchen. Now, suppose we work this out together. You check it off with your pencil. Of course you can alter the quantities if you like. Are you ready? Take about a gill of old brown sherry. . . Wait," she said, "we'll judge that by itself; nothing like accuracy. I'll have Cook bring it."

MRS. BEETON reached out and pulled an old-fashioned bell-rope that hung beside her. To my surprise a Cook appeared, looking like Mrs. Beeton herself, just out of an old-fashioned book, — the full white apron, the queer white cap.

"You rang, ma'am?" she said.

"I did," said Mrs. Beeton. "I want you to bring about a gill,—or no, two gills; we must work it out separately,—of sherry." . . .

"The old brown, ma'am?" asked the Cook.

"Yes, the old brown, and, oh, Cook, —just a minute,—has Mr. Beeton eaten his beans?"

"Yes ma'am," said the Cook, "all but a few."

"Give those to Fido," said Mrs. Beeton.

"I have," said the Cook; "she won't touch them."

"H'm," said Mrs. Beeton thoughtfully. "Has Mr. Beeton gone upstairs yet?"

"No, ma'am, he's just sitting there."

"Ah," said Mrs. Beeton cheerfully, "digestion! I always have him sit very still when I'm experimenting. That'll do, Cook, and thank you."

"NOW," Mrs. Beeton went on, resuming her cheerful and efficient manner, "the use of sherry in Irish stew is a thing of which many people are ignorant. But it's most economical as the Irish stew goes ever so much further if mixed with sherry . . . Indeed you hardly need any stew. Now, try that sherry. Excellent, isn't it?"

The good lady beamed over her sherry glass. . .

"No doubt you agree that a brown sherry is better in any recipe than a dry sherry. . . The only question is whether a gill is enough. However let's see what follows. . . *Irish Stew*. Take a dozen eggs."

"A dozen eggs?" I protested. "But surely no one could afford a dozen, and anyway eggs are not in a stew."

"We always mix the gravy, the liquid part first," explained Mrs. Beeton, "Take a dozen eggs, or more as required, and beat them in French Burgundy; stir in bay leaves, rosemary, and a liberal quantity of truffles." . . .

"But surely," I protested again, "no one could have all those things now. What is the meat part?"

"It's economy in the long run," said Mrs. Beeton. "After that come the potatoes and plain vegetables and all that but, if you like, I'll skip that to go right to the meat . . . let me see, Yes, here. . . Take a young boiled lamb and throw away all of it but the ribs; dip these ribs in the stew as already prepared and serve with melted butter and anchovy sauce laced with brandy."

BUT at that moment Cook appeared in the doorway.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," she said.

"Well," said Mrs. Beeton, "what is it?"

"It's master. He seems took rather bad. He's fallen off his chair."

"Tut, tut," said Mrs. Beeton quietly, "the beans, of course. But some of our experiments are bound to fail; we must simply persevere and persevere. . . Cook," she continued "you must run across the street to the doctor's and ask him to come over, and to bring his stomach pump, the large one. . ."

"And now," she said, turning to me, "I'm afraid I must ask you to excuse me. Illness in the house always depresses me. I shall take a walk. Good morning."

That Extra Something!

. . . You can spot it every time

Of course the Armed Services get Coca-Cola just as they get all the good things that are wanted and needed to do each job.

Coca-Cola has that extra something to do the job of complete refreshment. It has a taste that's uniquely satisfying—a quality that's unmistakable. And there's a real reason for that. Coca-Cola holds an original secret of unique refreshment . . . a finished art in its making . . . a blend of wholesome flavours that sets it apart.

Your experience has discovered this special something in Coca-Cola . . . delicious taste with no cloying after-taste . . . refreshment in the finest form. And it's refreshment that goes into energy—quickly—pleasantly.

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called Coke. Both mean the same thing . . . "coming from a single source, and well known to the community."

No matter where fighting men get together, at home and abroad, it won't be very long before they'll connect with Cokes. In long days crowded with work and duties, they know that ice-cold Coca-Cola offers energy-giving refreshment.

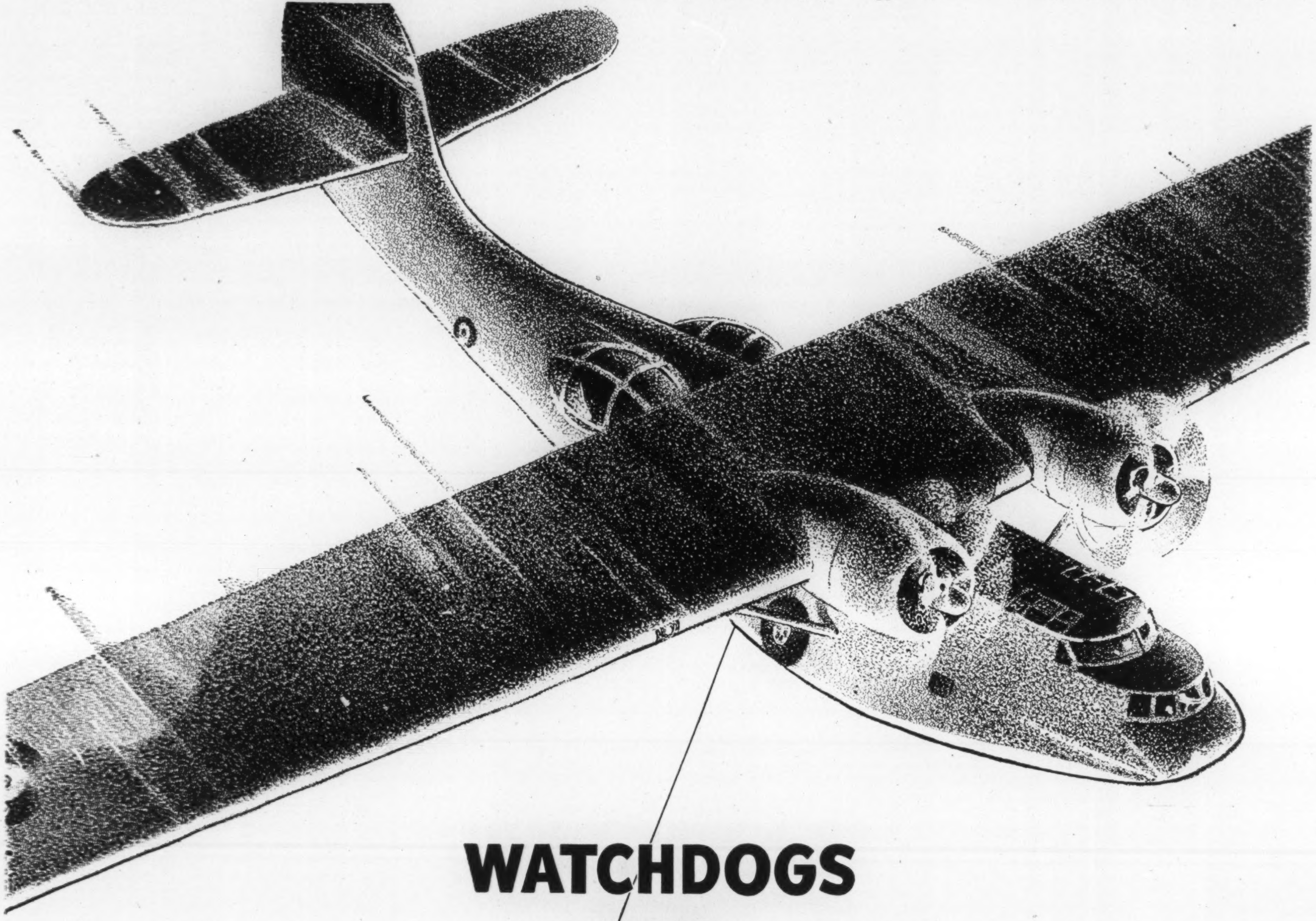
At recreation centres, you'll see how happily ice-cold Coca-Cola "cuts in" to make "intermission" a refreshing moment on the sunny side of things. It makes for morale.

"The Coke's in" is a signal for everybody to step-up eagerly for ice-cold Coca-Cola. With less of it now in wartime, Coca-Cola being first choice sells out first.

The best is always the better buy!

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

WORKING FOR VICTORY AT VICKERS'



WATCHDOGS OF THE *High Seas*

Giant "CANSO" Amphibian Patrol Boats now being built by Canadian Vickers

"BISMARCK LOCATED........... Position...... !"

So flashed the awaited signal from a PBY Catalina Flying Boat to the eager ships of the British Navy on May 25, 1941.

This famous action was a highlight of the constant vigilance PBY's maintain over the shipping lanes of the seven seas, guarding precious convoys . . . precious lives.

More and ever more of these gigantic patrol bombers are needed. And to meet this demand Canadian VICKERS Limited are building "CANSOS" (Canadian PBY's), the largest aircraft produced in Canada.

All the experience . . . all the vast resources of Canadian VICKERS Limited are now concentrated on war production for the Air Force, the Navy, the Merchant Marine and Canada's Defence Industries.

Thus we're building for victory at Vickers'.

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE – MONTREAL
WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
NEW GLASGOW DRUMHELLER

IF IT FLIES OR FLOATS VICKERS CAN BUILD IT

THE HITLER WAR

Red Army Crumpling Whole German Southern Wing

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

JUST how much the Soviet leaders hoped to achieve with their present offensive is one of Russia's excellently guarded secrets. But one has a feeling that things are going better than they could have expected, and that they have now "raised their sights." If their original objective was the elimination of the Stalingrad-Caucasian pocket, with its threat to Russia's main oil production centres and supply line, they now seem to aim at the crumpling-up of the whole German southern wing.

After all, rightly as they might have judged the psychology which would compel Hitler to hold on desperately to his dearly-bought positions on the Volga and in the deep Caucasus, they couldn't be sure that he would sacrifice here armies which would have sufficed to hold a shorter line on the Donetz and at Rostov, until that had happened.

The big fact about the situation in Russia today is that this has happened; Hitler has used up at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus armies with which he might have held Rostov and the Donetz, and it now looks as if he were using up at Rostov and along the Donetz armies which might have sufficed to save Kharkov and Kursk. Quite rightly the master Soviet strategists are out to exploit this situation to the utmost, before sufficient reserves can be brought from far across Europe to replace the Axis losses.

The Middle Don offensive, whose original aim was to prevent the relief of Stalingrad, is now being pressed across the Upper Donetz with its objective clearly the big bend of the Dnieper. The Voronezh drive, its force by no means spent, is ripping up the communications of the whole line north of Kharkov, threatening both this latter city, main bastion of the present German line in South Russia, which Timoshenko tried unavailingly to take last May, and Kursk, to the north. A further thrust, based on Kaluga and striking out between Bryansk and Vyazma, would not come as a surprise.

Limit to Soviet Effort

There must be some limit to the operations which the Red Army can carry on simultaneously, and which the Russian rail system, mutilated as it has been, can supply. Still, there must also be powerful forces south of Moscow, which have been relatively inactive for nearly a year, and which have at their backs the densest road and rail network in Russia, the arms factories of the Moscow-Gorki region, and the Allied supplies coming in at Murmansk.

In following the campaign in Russia and anticipating the Soviet objectives, a good railway map is indispensable. The map accompanying this article is only moderately useful in this respect, but it is hoped that most readers have a copy of the invaluable *National Geographic* map of Europe. The war in Russia has always been a "railway war", a struggle for main lines and junctions, but more so in the winter, when the roads are less usable, than in the summer.

Thus the Russian plan for trapping the Germans at Stalingrad began with the severance of the two single-track railway lines upon which they depended; and the German plan for the relief of Stalingrad consisted of sending columns along both of these railways. This plan was scotched in the inception by the Soviet offensive from the Middle Don severing the Voronezh-Rostov double-track railway, the chord on which the whole Stalingrad salient was suspended, and making it unsafe to push a column out the trans-Don railway.

When Hitler persisted in sending a single relief column out the North Caucasian railway, through Kotelnikov, it met with the disaster which any good general could have predicted to him.

Now the Russians are doing to the German communications around Rostov what they did to those at Stalingrad. They have already cut three main double-track lines linking Rostov and the "Donbas" industrial region (short for "Donetz Basin", and lying between Stalino and Voroshilovgrad) with the front to the north. These are the Rostov-Moscow line, through Voronezh; the newer Moscow-Donbas line, through Valuiki; and the main North-South line of Russia, from Moscow to Sebastopol, through Kharkov, Kursk and Orel, and now cut between each of these places.

With the break across the Donetz to Barvenkova and Kramatorsk last weekend, one of three remaining lines connecting Rostov and the front in the Donetz loop with the west, from which all supplies and reinforcements must come, and towards which wounded and broken units must be evacuated, was cut. There remain a double-track line, shown on the accompanying map, through Nikitovka and Dnepropetrovsk, and a single-track line, not shown, through Stalino and Zaporozhe.

Nikitovka Next

The maze of junctions around Nikitovka and Stalino, as these articles indicated some weeks ago, are a major Soviet objective. Here the Russians can *lever* the Germans out of Rostov and the Donetz loop, while pressing frontally against these positions all the while. Similarly, by thrusting to Sinelnikovo junction, just east of Dnepropetrovsk, and to Zaporozhe, site of the great Dnieper dam, as it seems apparent they will do from Barvenkova, the Russians can lever the Germans away from the whole Sea of Azov coast, and make their position in the Crimea precarious. It may be mentioned, however, that the Germans were reported last winter to be completing a railway from the Perekop Isthmus to Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper.

From Barvenkova the Soviets will probably also swing to the north-west against the junctions of Lozovaya and Krasnograd, serving Kharkov; while the Kursk drive will make for the junction of Vorozhba, far more important than it appears on the map, as two double-track lines cross here.

If the Russians can take Kursk, which they are well on the way to surrounding, they may be able to lever the Germans out of Orel; and they may pry the enemy out of the whole powerfully-defended Central Front pocket around Rzhev, Vyazma and Smolensk by thrusting southwards from Velikye Luki. The latter place, incidentally, is served by a double-track line, apparently a military conception, running down from Bologoe junction on the Moscow-Leningrad railway.

Our two main questions are: how much strength does the Soviet winter offensive still possess, and will it not be brought to a standstill in a month or six weeks by the spring thaw; and where do the Germans now intend to stand? The Soviets may be well over the Donetz while it is still ice-covered, but they will hardly get across the Dnieper, if they reach it, before the thaw. All offensives spend their initial force, and the supply railways which could maintain the Russian effort are stretching out across devastated territory, and must for the most part be changed back to the wide Russian gauge. If the Soviets are able to seize Rostov, Stalino, Kharkov and Kursk during the weeks of winter remaining, they will have done extremely well.

The German problem in holding these places, and the approximate line of the winter of 1941-2, is one of reserves, morale and material. After the loss at Stalingrad and in the great battles along the Don, and that facing him in the Western Caucasus, has Hitler the man-power available at the present moment to hold the line Rostov-Leningrad?

A Panicky Mobilization?

There is something far from deliberate and orderly in the measures put into effect in recent days in Germany, to scrape up the remaining man-power reserves there by March 1st. These tend rather to confirm the casualty claims of the Soviet Command, and a set of figures gathered by the Intelligence Section of one of the Allied General Staffs in London, mainly from insurance statistics smuggled out of the Reich, and publicized by C. L. Sulzberger in the *New York Times*.

The final count at Stalingrad, added to the Soviet claim of 312,000 killed or captured in the various actions up to December 30, 1942, makes up roughly half a million men permanently lost to Hitler. When one adds to this the heavy Axis losses around Voronezh and in the Caucasus, and all along the front during the past six weeks, the total of killed, captured and crippled can hardly come to less than three-quarters of a million. The wounded, most of whom will be out of action until early summer, might come to as many again.

This gives us a figure of possibly a million and a half men, or the equivalent of say 85 divisions, including their technical and transport services, put out of action during the past three months. This represents one-third of the Axis divisions which Stalin estimated to be on the Russian front a fortnight before the storm burst. His figures, given in his November 6th speech, were 179 German divisions, 14 Finnish, 22 Roumanian, 13 Hungarian, 10 Italian, 1 Slovak and 1 Spanish.

Satellite Armies Smashed

Of the Roumanian divisions, 15 have already been listed by the Soviet Command as "smashed"; and some seven or eight Italian divisions and about the same number of Hungarian appear to have suffered the same fate. Thus, with 30 out of their 45 divisions wiped out or battered, these three satellite armies must be pretty nearly out of the fighting, their morale shattered.

By subtraction, some 55 of the smashed divisions would be German, including the 20 divisions wiped out to a man at Stalingrad. Such a loss will not be easily replaced out of a total German strength which Stalin gave at 256 divisions, but which British and American estimates more commonly place at 300 divisions. And the mere physical task of moving reserves to the South Russian front in time to stem the present Soviet offensive is an enormous one.

Sulzberger's casualty figures cover the whole German effort up to date. He gives the total permanent casualties, i.e., killed, captured or crippled (many of these from frost-bite amputations), as 4 millions. Estimating the present strength of the German Army at 6 millions, this means that 13 per cent of the population of the Reich has been mobilized. Canada's mobilization, by way of comparison, comes to little over 5 per cent, including navy and air force.

There remain 17 million German males of military age, presently employed as follows: 700,000 in the Luftwaffe, 500,000 in air raid defense, 250,000 in the navy and merchant marine, 4,000,000 in the railways, postal service, gendarmerie and Nazi Party apparatus, 10,000,000 in industry, 150,000 in the Waffen S.S., and 1,500,000 in the ordinary S.S., the Gestapo and Security Police.

Since it would be bootless to put more men in the army if they were not provided with arms, men can

ORDER YOUR GARDEN SEEDS EARLY.. A SERIOUS SHORTAGE EXISTS IN MANY VARIETIES

JUMBO CABBAGE
LARGEST VARIETY GROWN
30—40 LBS.

JUMBO CABBAGE

Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some over 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. **Pkt 10c, postage 3c; oz 50c postpaid.**

FREE—OUR BIG 1943 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK—*Better Than Ever* 6W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

A superb mixture of the world's finest tobaccos . . . it's the best you can buy for your pipe.

HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

PACKAGES, POUCHES AND ½ LB. TINS

T-342

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE

name an experienced executor

GIVE YOUR HEIRS THE BENEFIT AND PROTECTION OF AN ESTATE ABLY MANAGED BY AN EXECUTOR SPECIALIZING IN ESTATES WORK. INVEST A HALF HOUR IN LOOKING INTO THE SECURITY YOU CAN LEAVE BY NAMING AN EXPERIENCED EXECUTOR TO TAKE OVER.

Toronto Office
302 Bay Street

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY LIMITED

2-43

executor and trustee since 1897

WHAT EVERY LIGHTER DREAMS ABOUT!

RONSONOL
RONSON
'S-FLINTER'
RONSONOL

LIGHTERS have gone to war, folks. The one you own is precious; take care of it. It will give top service if you use clean-burning, pleasantly scented RONSONOL fuel—extra-length RONSON RED-SKIN 'Flints' (with the distinctive 'REDSKIN' coating)—RONSON high-absorption Wicks or RONSON Servicer (combination kit). They assure a quick, clean, sootless flame; they lengthen the life of your lighter. They're *quality* accessories because they're RONSON.

for all lighters

RONSON

LIGHTER ACCESSORIES

IMPORTANT. As a wartime measure, RONSON (Mfrs. of RONSON, World's Greatest Lighter) extends its Factory Repair Service to help keep every RONSON in active use. If your RONSON—for pocket or table—needs attention, send it to the factory for servicing at minimum cost. Address RONSON, Service Dept., Ronson Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.

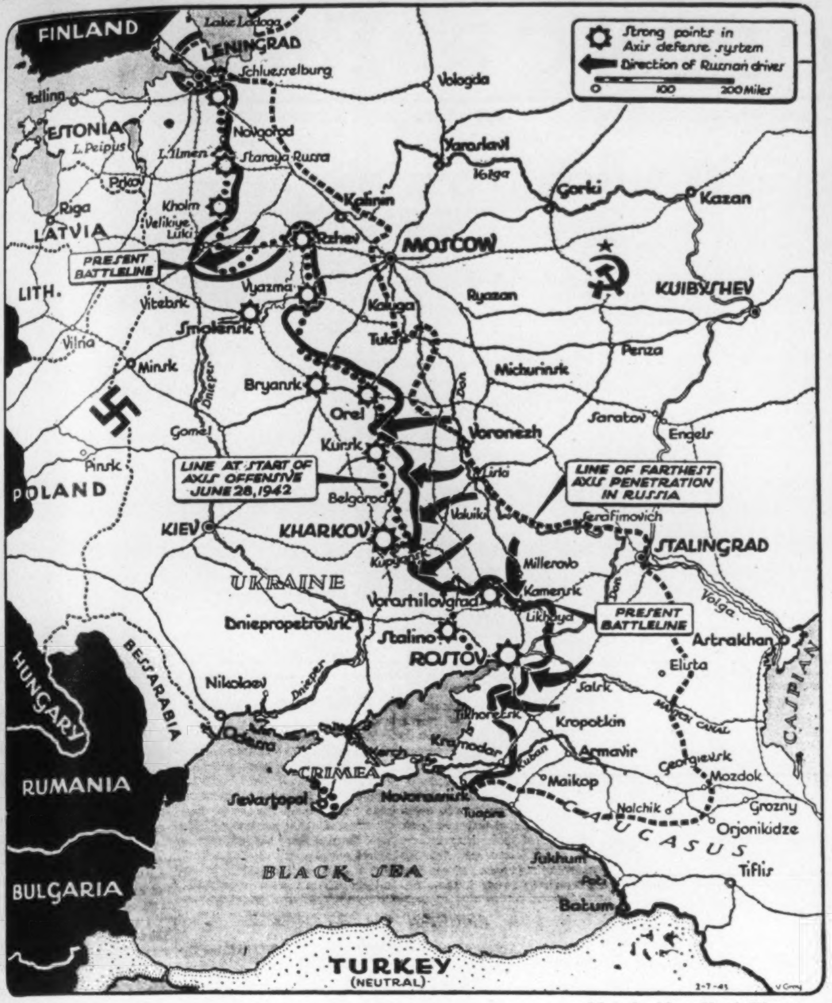
THIS, ABOVE ALL—BUY WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES!

Extra Protection for MASONS Only!

Protective's new "Acme" Accident Insurance Policy offers a special non-cancellable clause that assures protection to the age of 70. Ask your local agent, or our head office, about "Acme" and the special "Duplex" and "Excel" Sickness and Accident Policies. All three are exclusive to members of the Masonic Order.

The
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA
Head Office: *Granby, Que.*

Covering the North
BY AIR!
Canadian Pacific
AIR LINES
THE Wings OF
THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM


Strong points in Axis defense system
Direction of Russian drives
0 100 200 Miles
FINLAND
Lake Ladoga
LENINGRAD
Schluesselburg
Tallinn
ESTONIA
L. Peipus
L. Ilmen
Novgorod
Staraya Russa
Pskov
Riga
LATVIA
Kholm
Velikiye Luki
PRESENT BATTLELINE
LITH.
Vologda
Yaroslavl
Volga
Gorki
Kazan
Kalinin
Rzhev
MOSCOW
KUIBYSHEV
Vyazma
Vitebsk
Smolensk
Kaluga
Ryazan
Tula
Vilna
Minsk
Penza
Michurinsk
Bryansk
Dnieper
Orel
Don
Saratov
Engels
Gomel
Voronezh
Kursk
Pinsk
LINE AT START OF AXIS OFFENSIVE JUNE 28, 1942
Liski
LINE OF FARTHEST AXIS PENETRATION IN RUSSIA
POLAND
Belgorod
Valuiki
Serafimovich
KIEV
KHARKOV
STALINGRAD
Kupyansk
Millerovo
UKRAINE
Kamensk
Voroshilovgrad
Likhaya
PRESENT BATTLELINE
Dniepropetrovsk
Stalino
Volga
Astrakhan
ROSTOV
Elista
HUNGARY
BESSARABIA
Nikolaev
Salsk
Odessa
Tikhoretsk
Kropotkin
CASPIAN
Kerch
Krasnodar
Kuban
Armavir
Georgievsk
CRIMEA
Maikop
Mozdok
RUMANIA
Sevastopol
Novorossiisk
Nalchik
Grozny
Tuapse
Orjonikidze
CAUCASUS
Sukhum
Tiflis
BLACK SEA
Poti
BULGARIA
Batum
TURKEY (NEUTRAL)
2-7-43

—*Map by New York Times.*

hardly be withdrawn from industry. The finger points, therefore, at the hundreds of thousands of husky brutes in the S.S. If these were sent to the front the Nazi Party's grip on the German people would be weakened. But if they are not, there is certain to be widespread resentment among the population, called upon for such extreme sacrifice and exertion.

For all the hopes which we have placed on blockade and air bombardment in hastening the end of the war, the drain on German man-power indicated in the above computation undoubtedly presents a more solid assurance of approaching victory. Already the Reich has suffered over two-thirds of the casualties which it suffered in the last war.

Fight Against Defeatism

Added to this suffering—for which no satisfactory accounting has ever been given the people by the Nazi leaders—there is the memory of how useless it all proved the last time. The fight against the feeling that it is useless to go on with the present blood-letting is one of the chief preoccupations of German propaganda today.

It was particularly noticeable in the treatment of the "Stalingrad epic". I listened to a number of radio programs about Stalingrad last week, and all dwelt on the way in which the soldiers had "done their duty to the last", how officers and men had "fought shoulder to shoulder until the last ammunition had been used up", willing "to die that Germany might live." The slightest intimation that any of them had surrendered was avoided. The heroes of Stalingrad, deprived of the glorious victory for which they had been striving, had chosen to die in the flames, in true Wagnerian fashion.

It would have spoiled this interpretation to admit that 91,000 of the men at Stalingrad, including a Field Marshal and 10 Lieutenant-Generals, had surrendered in the end, preferring to live on after defeat. It is exactly this idea of surrender, once it seems useless to go on, that Hitler must do his utmost to prevent from spreading among the German people. For 10 years he has identified Germany with his person, and he cannot allow the people to think of a future without him. Yet, having taken all credit for the successes of the first eight years, it is hard for him to avoid having the failures of the past two years fastened on him, as Goering did so neatly in his January 30th speech.

The great efforts and successes of the Russians have once again raised a cry in Britain for prompt second front action on our part, lest the most favorable hour be lost and Germany be given time to regain her balance and stabilize her position. Though the optimism displayed by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt after the Casablanca Conference is encouraging, and the prospects of a Balkan campaign, arising out of Mr. Churchill's visit to Turkey, are alluring, the progress in our campaign to slash the "soft under-belly of the Axis" has been rather disappointing.

The tie-up in Tunisia will hold up our Balkan plans as well as our plan for invading Italy, as it is hardly thinkable that we would undertake a major Balkan campaign, supplied all the way around the Cape of Good Hope. We badly need to get the Central Mediterranean opened to our war convoys. This would mean a saving of two to three million tons of shipping, and would retrieve nearly half a year's U-boat losses.

To prevent this set-back to his campaign against our shipping is unquestionably one of Hitler's chief reasons for hanging on to his bridgehead across the Mediterranean Narrows. We will cut off, defeat, and perhaps wipe out this overseas Axis army—already we are pounding its supply ports on both sides of the water severely—but in the meantime, if our troops, officers and commanders are gaining indispensable experience, we are also losing invaluable time.

A Channel Landing Too?

If we strike in the Balkans and across the Central Mediterranean, can we also strike a major blow across the English Channel, not to speak of landing in Norway? From the seriousness of the statements of our naval leaders on the U-boat menace, one would think not. But it will be remembered that all last summer we heard that the U-boat menace would prevent us from opening a second front, and the German leaders completely swallowed this, being amazed when we found 500 ships with which to invade North Africa.

It is just possible that the current shipping losses, serious enough in all conscience, are being exaggerated for this purpose. (I doubt if there is much "comfort" in this suggestion for the enemy.) Whether the German leadership would be taken in again by such an effort is another thing; while quoting all of our most serious comments to their people, their own ship-sinking figures for January were only half of what they have been claiming for months past, and indicated that our loss in that month was not more than half our new building.

ABSENTEEISM REDUCED
BEFORE CAFETERIA INSTALLED
AFTER CAFETERIA INSTALLED
ACCIDENTS REDUCED
BEFORE CAFETERIA INSTALLED
AFTER CAFETERIA INSTALLED
PRODUCTION INCREASED
BEFORE CAFETERIA INSTALLED
AFTER CAFETERIA INSTALLED
INDUSTRIAL FEEDING
MOFFAT

Improved Working Conditions..builds employee morale and speeds up Production!

In today's plan of improved working conditions *good* eating facilities are playing an important part in Canada's outstanding war production records. Unless the war workers are well nourished and healthy, their production will not reach its maximum.

Factories, large and small, are providing their employees with proper cafeteria and other staff feeding facilities. Government reports show that in plants where cafeterias are provided, production has been increased 15% and 25%.

In one Canadian plant after opening a lunchroom there were 27% fewer first-aid treatments given.

Moffats "Industrial Feeding" engineers will gladly advise you on the best and most economical feeding facilities for your plant.

Please send without obligation copy of Moffats' Book —"Industrial Feeding". S.N.3

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
PROVINCE

MOFFATS LIMITED
WESTON ONTARIO

DEPENDABLE

SEVEN BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES ASSURES *FULL* SERVICE AND *MAXIMUM* ECONOMY IN HANDLING ESTATES

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1896
THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED

BRANCHES: VICTORIA • VANCOUVER • SASKATOON • WINNIPEG • WINDSOR • LONDON • TORONTO

HAS SERVED 3 GENERATIONS OF CANADIANS

We prefer "MAY to "MUST"

A totalitarian state has been defined as one in which everything which is not compulsory is forbidden. In a free state there is a minimum of "musts" and a maximum of "mays".

But, since our form of society, our way of life, depends on consent, on achieving the greatest possible good for the greatest possible number, it follows that we *may* do only those things which benefit not only ourselves but also our fellows.

Thus The Employers', through its long history, has made solid progress because it has always been animated by desire to achieve all it *may* do for the betterment of its policyholders rather than waiting for the "*musts*" of some outside authority.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE
THE EMPLOYERS' ASSURANCE
CORPORATION LIMITED

E. L. MARSHALL, *Manager for Canada and Newfoundland*

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

Fire and Casualty Insurance

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO
(Founded 1829)

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS . . . . UPPER SCHOOL

In honour of "Old Boys" who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918, a number of Scholarships of $600.00 a year are offered for boys of fourteen and under. Examination in May.

BURSARIES . . . . PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Bursaries of $350.00 a year are offered for boys of eight to twelve. Examination in May.

For full particulars apply to the Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto

Department of Labour
National War Labour Board

GENERAL ORDER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for January 2, 1943, is 117.1 (adjusted index 116.2) as compared with the cost of living index number for July 2. 1942, of 117.9 (adjusted index 117).

The Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963 provides in Section 48 (iv):

> "the amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living index number has changed one whole point or more since the last general order of the Board requiring an increase or decrease in the amount thereof."

The index number not having changed by one whole point or more since July 2, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of P. C. 5963 as stated, the National War Labour Board orders that the terms of its General Order dated August 4, 1942, shall continue to apply for the period February 15, 1943, to May 15, 1943, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable," under the provisions of the Order.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Chairman, National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada
February 4, 1943

THE SCIENCE FRONT

"Sinkers" Wouldn't Stay Sunk

BY DYSON CARTER

OUR friend the young M.D.—who dreams of doing great things with sweeping post-war nutritional reforms—had fallen into doleful cynicism. And no wonder. His faith in science had been given a shattering blow. For he had been shown through the very latest sugar beet factory.

"A marvel of chemical control," he groaned. "And what does it do? It takes nourishing vegetables and converts them into the most devitalized stuff ever to be palmed off on the public as food.'"

To ease his acute disillusion we let him talk.

"Once upon a time," he sighed, "sugar was a delicacy in human diet. Taken in the form of honey or maple syrup or molasses, this food was not only sweet but had vitamins and minerals." He took a deep breath. "And then, along comes commercialized scientific research." He spit those words out as though they were a mouthful of indigestible proteins.

"Tsk, tsk," we murmured. "Scrooge among the test-tubes, eh?"

"What Dickens could have done to the sugar barons!" He glared suspiciously. "Are you making fun of me? Do you realize what sugar is? A chemical that should be rationed out of existence! And let me tell you how it happened . . . . this deliberate perversion of truth and public appetite. It began when the sugar chemists found out how to remove all the food value from sugar, making it white. They then fed the public mind with the idea that the whiter sugar was, the greater its purity! Today sugar is absolutely 'pure'. It is treated with double carbonation, sulphitation and activated carbon. Using saccharimeters and immersion refractomers, science makes certain that not a grain of nourishment remains in the finished product. And this chemical called sugar is universally used in our food industries."

"Bad situation," we noted.

"Worse. Because a great deal of our daily intake of calories is in the form of white sugar, directly or in other foods. With those calories we get not even an infinitesimal amount of minerals or vitamins or proteins. White sugar is responsible for much of our faulty nutrition. But white sugar isn't a natural product. It's a product of long, careful scientific research! Now try to tell me that research benefits humanity! Bah . . . and some other words you can't get past the editor!"

WE WERE ready to spring the trap. This particular trap had caught us earlier, and we were confident that the furious young medical crusader would fall for it.

"Uh-huh," we agreed. "And not only white sugar. Why, take all kinds of food. Take . . . well, doughnuts for instance."

He shuddered. "Ugh. Doughnuts. Sinkers! And people eat them."

"But why do they eat them?"

"Because of advertising! Convinces people they should eat those sweet, greasy, indigestible globs of fatty dough!"

"Chum," we said, "take a look at this booklet."

It was "Nutrition in Industry," published by Canada's official Nutrition Services, and endorsed by no less an authority than Dr. L. B. Pett. Our friend read aloud from Page 11: ". . . special attention to health-building foods is important. Sandwiches, salads, ice cream, coffee, milk, chocolate, doughnuts. . . ."

Doughnuts listed with health-building foods! We sympathized with the bewildered young M.D.

"Son, when we were very young—maybe three or four years ago—we also sneered at all commercial research. But think. Ruined foods such as 'pure' sugar and flour got that way long before you nutritionists discovered that 'impurities' were vital to health."

"But. . . ."

"Don't argue. Let's stick to doughnuts. Tell me, how long do you think sinkers have been a universal popular food?"

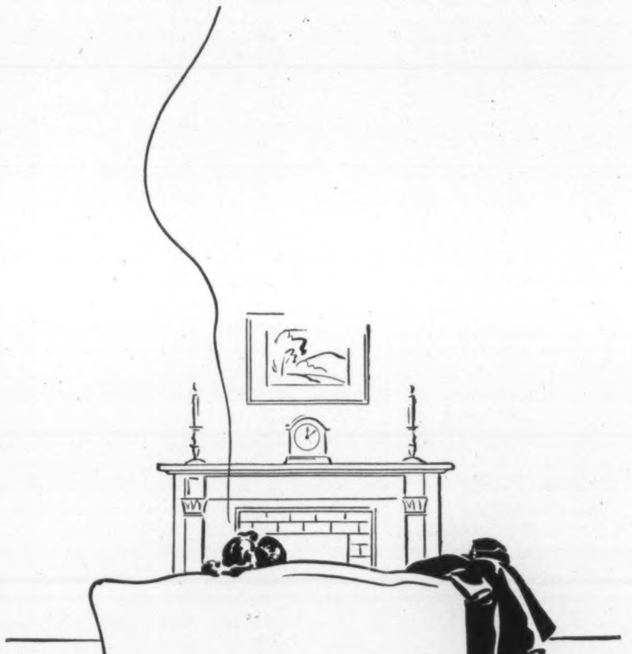
"Hundred years, I suppose."

Now we had him. "Not at all. Less than *twenty* years. In fact, only since research put nutrition into the doughnut!"

OF COURSE doughnuts were known in Biblical times. But the first real doughnut shop was opened on Broadway, in New York City. Date: 1673. Owner: Anna Joralemon. Neither Anna's sinkers nor those of later cooks were popular. Even seaman Hanson Gregory's invention of the hole-in-the-doughnut (1847) failed to raise this confection out of the oddity class. Doughnuts remained a favorite but rare home-kitchen treat.

Then the Salvation Army took a hand. At Montiers in France the doughboys of the A.E.F. went for experimental Sally Ann sinkers like letters from home. The demand skyrocketed. Temporarily the doughnut rose from its soggy depression, and when the boys came home they brought a doughnut boom with them. In this period the sinker earned its evil name. Cooks all over the country opened Donut Shoppes. The sinkers they turned out were often as fluffy and nutritious as axle grease.

Research took over. The first prob-



"Will the officer be mad if you're very, very late?"
"Not if I bring his Sweet Caps."

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"

MONEY ORDERS

The Bank is the place to buy money orders

First of all the money order is safe. And it is convenient. It takes care of Exchange at this end.

It is cashed at its face value and must be endorsed by the payee. This endorsement is a receipt for the money. The cost is at the regular money order rate.

Call at any branch office of Imperial Bank when you have to send a money order. Money orders issued payable in Canada or in United States.

We recommend our cable transfer for remittance to Great Britain.

BANK MONEY ORDER
1
CANADIAN FUNDS
BANK MONEY ORDER
2
UNITED STATES FUNDS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO—BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

265

lem was to invent a machine that would cook doughnuts automatically, using the right heat and the least possible amount of fat. After a dozen Rube Goldberg gadgets were discarded the right machine turned up.

It cooked the doughnut for 90 seconds, at a surface temperature of precisely 375 degrees, while keeping the inside cool at 210 degrees and preventing absorption of fat.

BUT we're ahead of the facts. Research wasn't satisfied with the machine alone. Chemists tackled the doughnut mix. What they did to the basic formula was responsible for lifting the sinker permanently to the level of upper class health-building foods. Here's what:

Fortified flour was used to give vitamins (A, thiamin, niacin, riboflavin) as well as protein and carbohydrates. Specially developed dried egg yolk gave more proteins, iron (one-half milligram per doughnut) and fat. Skim milk added those most important of all minerals—calcium and phosphorus (17 and 293 milligrams per doughnut respectively). Sugar for flavor and carbohydrate. And the fat? A hydrogenated vegetable oil was chosen, so far removed from earlier indigestible greases that it is 96 per cent utilized by the human body.

To all this the young nutrition crusader was unresponsive. "Commercial research figures," he scoffed. "Might be meaningless in terms of actual diets."

"Remember Dr. Pett and the official booklet? This is what millions of doughnut eaters get when they sit down to a snack of two modern streamlined sinkers and a glass of milk: the vitamin A in one egg or two servings of lima beans. The B1 in five slices of whole wheat bread or ⅜ of a pound of liver. The B2 in four servings of spinach or five servings of beans. The niacin in one serving of fresh beef or pork chop. The calcium in two portions of turnip greens or eight portions of broccoli. The phosphorus in two portions of turkey or four portions of peas. The iron in two portions of beans. Nutritious enough?"

Or we can try it in the words of Dr. Pett. ". . . one doughnut supplies twice as many calories, nearly three times as much calcium, phosphorus and iron, and nearly twice as much vitamins A, B1 and Riboflavin, as one slice of ordinary white bread. This makes doughnuts several times better than cakes or pastry, too."

SO MUCH for analysis. In the Department of Physiological Chemistry at Yale University a group of scientists recently studied the doughnut with regard to practical, observed effects on the eater. When doughnuts replaced equivalent food in ordinary diets no variation in health took place. Eating six doughnuts a day (two at each meal) caused no change in digestion, absorption or elimination of food; far from gaining weight the test subjects even lost slightly. Sceptics will find the full report in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association.

Our young medico pondered. "I haven't eaten a doughnut in years," he admitted. "Figured they weren't good for me."

"Now listen," we warned. "That's one thing the Nutrition Campaign will have to watch carefully. People don't want to eat what's good for them. They want to eat for fun! You fellows have told us everything about all the vitamins except the most vital one of all. . . . Vitamin X!"

And Vitamin X is what that healthy Indiana oldster, Paul V. McNutt, calls the priceless nutritional factor of eating for human satisfaction. It's essential to get all the elements the nutritionists insist upon, but besides that we must get a contented feeling below the belt.

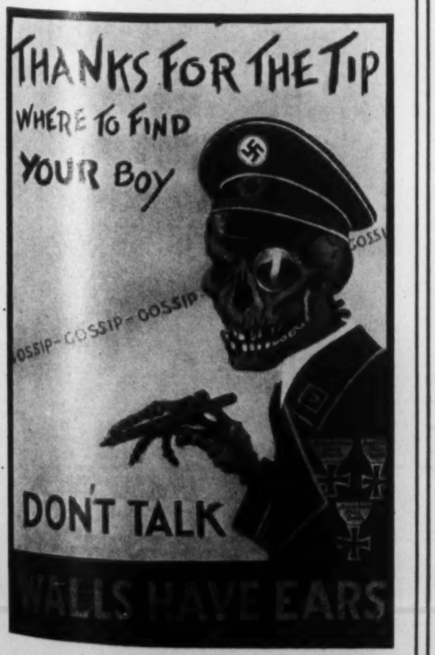
"Meaning that doughnuts have Vitamin X besides being nutritious?" the young doc grinned.

"Six billion doughnuts were eaten for pleasure, my friend. But the significant fact is this: before research showed how to make doughnuts digestible and nutritious they simply weren't popular. And if you think it over you'll see that the big job in nutrition is to modernize all the tastiest food treats in the cook book. Get away from spinach and rye-crisp! Find out how to put the vital food elements in foods we like to eat—the way research streamlined the old-fashioned doughnut."

As a parting shot we added: "Have you heard of the proposal to add vitamins and minerals to white sugar? Probably more important than fortifying white flour. And wouldn't it be easier to get people to eat their daily quota of sugar than to. . . ."

"Okay, okay. Let's have a doughnut and milk."

"General Sherman" tanks in Libya: 30-tonners like these helped the 8th Army to drive Rommel ahead in retreat. Bodies are of all-welded steel.



What American artists are doing in war poster work is the subject of the current showing at Eaton's Art Gallery in Toronto. R. S. Lambert reviews the show, p. 22, this issue.

"LET THE FLAME OF FAITH BURN BRIGHTLY"

In history 'Finis' can never be set at the end of the page nor at the close of a year. The end of one chapter tells the beginning of another, the close of the old year the opening of a new. Standing within the threshold of 1943, the challenge is of the ages, a call for courage amid toil and trial and sacrifice. We look back upon a year of cloud and pain, hallowed by the death of heroes. Their valor is ransom for our future, and has opened for us the vista of triumph now stretching ahead. Let us not lose what they have bought. As we press on to victory, let the flame of our faith burn brightly. With gratitude for the past, with courage for the present, with faith for the future, let us reconsecrate ourselves to our task ... to the end that torment may be lifted from men's hearts and peace come for all nations and peoples.

From the 72nd Annual Report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA
SAVE WISELY TODAY – FOR TOMORROW

Copy of the Annual Report for 1942 gladly sent on request: Head Office, Montreal.

LATEST WAR BOOKS

The Most Fascinating Book on Nazi Germany

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

BLOOD AND BANQUETS, by Bella Fromm. Harper's. $4.00.

WHEN I came across an excerpt from Bella Fromm's Berlin diplomatic diary "Blood and Banquets" in *Harper's Magazine* several months ago, I devoured every line. The full work has now been published, and I have read every word in it. It is without exception the most fascinating inside story of Nazi Germany which I have ever seen. And I may say that my seeded list of works on Hitler's Reich includes only five: Mowrer's "Germany Puts The Clock Back", Heiden's "History of National Socialism", Foerster's "Europe And The German Question", Roberts' "The House That Hitler Built" and Shirer's "Berlin Diary".

What amazing connections Bella Fromm had! She lunched with Rathenau two days before he was assassinated. She was on intimate terms with Ebert, first President of the Republic, and his wife. Later she came to know Hindenburg so well as to sit next him in his pew at church. The last Chancellor of the Republic, General Schleicher, later liquidated in the Blood Purge, was a first-name friend, as was Hitler's War Minister, von Blomberg.

Adolf himself, as Chancellor, kissed her hand at a reception, and another time sat next to her at a concert. Papen sent a troop of mounted police to protect her from a mob of storm troopers assaulting her house. The "Empress" Hermine asked her to tea; the Crown Prince invited her to go driving (but was told that it wasn't safe for her reputation); and his son Prince Wilhelm confided in her that "grandfather" was hoping to be restored to the throne by the Nazis.

Neurath called to suggest that she look up Ambassador Luther when she visited the States in 1935. Hans Thomsen, the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington came to see her in 1938 to advise that she leave the country. And Dr. Schacht arranged for her departure.

Who Was Bella Fromm?

Who, then, was Bella Fromm, "Frau Bella" or just "Bellachen" to the whole diplomatic set of Berlin. *She was a Jewess,* from an ancient Bavarian land-owning family; and she had no hesitation in telling Nazis like von Ribbentrop who were still trying to kiss her hand as late as October 1935, that it was a non-Aryan hand. When her family was ruined in the inflation, she came to Berlin and started to write a social and diplomatic column for the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *B. Z. am Mittag.*

Her position became such that when the Brazilian Minister left in 1933 after a long residence, he said at his farewell dinner that he knew he spoke for the entire Diplomatic Corps in regarding her as "the German Ambassadress to the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin." The occasion on which von Papen was so anxious to protect her was one of her fortnightly diplomatic cocktail parties, in early 1933 attended by the French Ambassador Francois-Poncet and his wife, who were very close friends; the Czech, Belgian and Roumanian Ministers, also with their wives; the envoy of the King of Egypt; the wife of the Italian Ambassador; Frau Meissner, wife of the Secretary of State who served Ebert, Hindenburg and Hitler in turn, "in perfect opportunist fashion"; and others.

Papen to the Rescue

The Storm Troop mob was tearing the foreign flags off the diplomatic cars, and threatened to burn the house down, with all the "spies" inside. A phone-call to the Chief of Protocol soon brought an agitated call from Meissner, and another from von Buelow, Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, ranked by Frau Bella as "a dear friend, one of those exceptional men who will remain true to their convictions." Meanwhile Buelow had told Papen and gone to see Hitler, and the Chief of Protocol had hurried to the "Old Gentleman", Hindenburg, who had cursed and thundered.

Soon came a phone call, with Papen himself lisping "Frau Bella; 15 mounted police are on their way out to you with orders to shoot; tell the crowd." "Shoot at whom?" (tartly). The question remained unanswered. Then arrived four shiny black cars filled with S.S. men, sent by Adolf Hitler. Their chief, a Group-leader, turned in a rage on the Brownshirts, and it happened that his hands closed on the throat of the very one who had torn the flags from the cars.

Here was the secret of the Nazis' concern, and of Frau Bella's immunity through the succeeding years. The Nazi leaders were most anxious not to offend the foreign diplomats, but eager on the contrary, to make a good impression on them. They begged them not to report the flag incident to their governments, and kept hands off their good friend Bella Fromm. When the Nazis took over the Ullstein press, and at the end of 1933 forbade Jewish journalists from continuing to work, Blomberg, Neurath, Buelow, Papen and Lammers, and the Papal Nuncio speaking for the Diplomatic Corps, submitted a petition to Hitler that Frau Bella be allowed to continue writing!

Shortly afterwards it became impossible for her to write any longer, however, and at this the Diplomatic Corps rallied to put her in the wine business. They all ordered her famous old family wines. In 1936 the Soviet Ambassador added his name to her list of customers, only requested that she put on different labels, as he couldn't have *"Berncastler-Rosenberg" on his table!*

The book is, of course, filled with anecdotes and observations of the leading Nazis. At a party of von Neurath's, in December '33, Goering came up to Frau Bella and said he wanted her photographer-daughter ("Gonny", who shortly afterwards went to the States) to take a decent picture of him. To Gonny he barked: "Get going, shoot from an angle that emphasizes my medals. *It's quality I want, not volume!"*

Nazis Spy On Each Other

Prince Philip of Hesse remarked maliciously that soon Goering would be pinning medals on his rear!

Frau Bella found it rather amusing to hear the nasty remarks of the Nazi leaders about each other, and watch them spying. "None of them can trust the others. There's a constant race to be the first to inform on the other fellow and get his job." A picnic for Himmler! Thus Goering referred to Goebbels as "The Dwarf", while Ribbentrop called him "Mickey Mouse", and the rest of the Party, "Jupp". Ley, when in his cups—as he usually was at parties—denounced Hess bitterly as "that spy", who carries everything he hears at once to Adolf.

These Nazi *condottieri* must have been really incredible to the polite, protocol-ridden diplomatic set. Year by year their entertainments became more lavish and fantastic, and their morals and manners worse, if possible. If "fabulous" described Goering's wedding celebration in 1935, by 1937, his birthday party, for which the great Opera House was cleared of seats, had become "a scene of Roman festival splendor which would have caused a revolution in almost any other country. . . The lavishness was on a scale bordering on insanity."

But the following month Hitler inaugurated his new Chancellery, said to have cost nearly 100 million dollars, with a dinner of "Babylonian splendor." This palace contains a thousand rooms, including a hall longer than that of Versailles (apparently designed for the signing of the next "peace"), and an air-raid shelter complete with bedrooms, bathrooms, movie theatre, kitchen and hospital rooms.

Hitler Never Forgives

Hitler, Frau Bella says, never forgets nor forgives. One of those whom he couldn't forgive was my friend Edgar Mowrer, of the *Chicago Daily News,* who had answered Goebbels' complaint that "the Fuehrer can't stand your book" with a pert, "that's funny, I can't stand his either!" Out went Mowrer. Dorothy Thompson was another. At one time there was a "Dorothy Thompson Emergency Squad" translating everything she wrote as fast as she wrote it. She went out too.

There is an extremely curious sidelight on Hitler's anti-Semitism. Talking over the Fuehrer's behavior at the Bayreuth Festival (this was in August '37), one of his staff said that Hitler was quite ready to suspend the Nuremberg Laws in the case of Jews who were good Wagnerian singers.

He received Ludwig Hoffman, who has a Jewish wife, in the royal box after every performance; and what is more he especially invited the wife to accompany her husband to Bayreuth, and sat "giggling and jabbering and slapping his thighs in hysterical glee" with her, in private conversation.

On other occasions Hitler was "the hysterical man with the face of a wild tomcat." The movie actress Leni Riefenstahl, an old acquaintance of Frau Bella's and for years a favorite of Hitler's, occasionally divulged interesting details about the Fuehrer's private life. On one occasion this lady of easy virtue replied to a flip suggestion: "Oh, it isn't what you think. He asks me to dinner a couple of times a week, but always sends me away at a quarter to eleven because he is tired." Hitler's strange hypnotic power, particularly over wo-

WAR-TIME DUTIES
OF CITIZENSHIP

So great are the financial duties imposed by war that every citizen must resort to drastic, systematic, determined *saving.* To help you, the Bank of Montreal offers a Special Savings Account, in which to deposit every pay-day the right proportionate amount to cover war obligations when due.

BANK OF MONTREAL
"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"
Modern, Experienced Banking Service . . . *the Outcome of 125 Years' Successful Operation*
A 186

A Year of Service
To Canadians and the United Nations

The Annual Report of The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada reveals that 1942 was a year of Service to Canadians and the United Nations.

During 1942, the Northern Life was of service to the United Nations by investing in Victory Bonds all new funds, plus an equal amount of funds released by maturing investments. This represented a sum greater than the entire premium income of the Company.

During 1942, the Northern Life was of great service to Canadians by paying many hundreds of thousands of dollars to widows, orphans and living policyholders.

During 1942, the Northern Life further strengthened its reserves to meet extraordinary contingencies, largely occasioned by the war.

During 1942, the Northern Life had a very favorable mortality, although war losses were heavier.

During 1942, the Northern Life experienced excellent conservation of business and a very satisfactory increase of business in force.

During 1942, the Field Force of the Northern Life, depleted as it was, maintained a high standard of service to its policyholders, as is reflected by the substantial amount of new business written on existing policyholders.

143

Northern Life
Assurance Company of Canada
R. G. IVEY, K.C., President
G. W. GEDDES, General Manager
Established 1897
Home Office: London, Canada

A Perfect Score for

COOL SHAVES

Ingram's banishes burn and sting—leaves the skin refreshed

Ingram's billowy lather wilts your beard so fast that your blade gallops through like a big ball through duck-pins! And in addition, Ingram's coolness soothes, helps condition your skin for shaving, leaves it cool and comfortable all day. Ask your druggist for Ingram's today. If you haven't an empty metal tube, you can get Ingram's jar for the same price!

INGRAM'S
SHAVING CREAM
in jar or tube

Hick's Giant Dahlia-Flowered
ZINNIAS

Largest and most beautiful of all Zinnias. Enormous fully double flowers in many bright colours, in bloom from early summer until frost. Hick's Gold Medal Mixed: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c;

SPECIAL COLLECTION: 6 best varieties of Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias, 6 packets in all (value 90c) for only 50c. Postpaid.

Hick's Seed Catalogue Free.

W. W. Hick & Sons Limited
LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

BUS-SICK?

Nausea, dizziness, stomach distress may be prevented and relieved with the aid of
Mothersill's
SEASICK REMEDY

Our enemies are worms!

—SAYS "OLD SARGE"

And worms are every dog's enemy. Our pup recruits may get worms from their mothers. Old-timers may get 'em any time—and many times.

But we've got the answer. Surprise attack with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules (Puppy Capsules for pups). Cleans 'em out quick! Then Sergeant's Condition Pills to help bring back "fighting" shape.

Get all the facts on worming from the Sergeant's Dog Book. At drug and pet stores—it's *free!*

FREE
Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd.
Dept. 82-B,.165 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.
Please mail a FREE, 40-page, illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:

Print
Name
Address
City Prov.

Sergeant's
DOG MEDICINES

Free! THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK WITH FRUITS AND SHRUBS IN FULL COLOR

PACKED WITH SENSATIONAL BARGAINS. Newest berries and fruits, exotic flowering shrubs. Canada's lowest prices. Planters Guide Book Free. Write to-day.

Tobe's Treery, Box A-2, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Write Today! FOR YOUR COPY OF THIS CATALOG

men, is frequently mentioned. But the writer believes him to be asexual, or perhaps impotent, finding a sexual sublimation through cruelty. Private films, of an especially gruesome nature are taken in the concentration camps for only the Fuehrer to see.

Goebbels' life, however, was one amour after another, beginning with the stealing of his wife, Magda, from a wealthy industrialist, and continued through a long line of secretaries and movie actresses, usually married off forcibly to S.S. officers when he tired of them, until Magda had a list of 33, and could stand no more. One of the most famous cases was when this "combination of Mephisto and Savaronola" molested the film star Gustav Froelich's wife, and ended by getting a beating-up. Magda learned all about it from the Moscow Radio!

They Are All Here

The others are all here, too. There is the clever opportunist, Schacht, who certainly had nerve, at least. Curious about the expense accounts of Goebbels, Goering, Himmler and Rosenberg, he marked the bank notes that went to them. When they came back in payments from foreign countries, the story leaked out (November 1935).

There is Hitler's adjutant, Fritz Wiedemann, his former World War captain, who showed a close interest in Ribbentrop's schemes with Japan, and turned up later, quite logically, as German Consul-General in San Francisco.

The pattern of things to come was all laid out so long ago, for those who wanted to see, the interest in Spain, the "petting" of Finland, and the flattering of the envoys of all of the small countries. Lindbergh crosses the scene in 1936, to the whispered confidence of General von Blomberg, "He's going to be the best promotion campaign we could possibly invest in."

Here are the sinister women, too. Helène de Portes, Reynaud's mistress, who played such a dark role in the surrender of France, is connected with Ribbentrop as far back as 1934; and when the Duchess of Windsor visits Berlin in 1937 it is remarked that she has been on good terms with Ribbentrop for years. A doctor's wife blabs over her cups, in March 1937, that her husband had just left for Japan that morning with a staff of high army officers, to try out some new poison gases sold to the Japs for use in China.

Time for Bella to Go

By the summer of 1938 Bella Fromm, who all this time was busy getting people out of concentration camps and away to foreign countries, with the aid of her diplomatic friends, was finally convinced that it was time for her to leave, herself. After spending weeks securing the 23 necessary documents she was all but taken off her train at the frontier by two Gestapo agents, who instead, stole her jewellery and let her go. She picked up her great stack of diary leaves in Paris—where they seem to have been sent through the diplomatic mail—and sailed for America.

But her most thrilling and dangerous experiences with the Gestapo were to come after she reached New York, and indeed after she had been working a year there as a typist in a government bureau. These I shall leave for those who read "Blood and Banquets."

One cannot help but remark, however, what little interest the State Department showed in a person with such exceptional talents and information. It couldn't have been for lack of recommendation by her friends, wise Ambassador Dodds; friendly George Messersmith, always ready to help those in need; Douglas Miller, author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler" and described as "the best-informed foreigner in Berlin"; Sherwood Eddy and William L. Shirer.

What a loss to Germany are her Bella Fromms. They were her veneer of civilization, her conscience, her link with the West. They have gone, and few will return. By 1933 Bella Fromm felt "a stranger in her own country." Two years before she left, her dear old "Pappi" von Carnap told her on his death-bed that "everything that is in Germany now will die." "Look for a new home, and take along the memory of our Germany as a kind of beautiful dream." Writing now, she says that it "will take generations of re-education to free the minds of the German people."

Sincerity Unquestionable

The sincerity of her story is, I believe, unquestionable, although I admit some mystification as to how it was possible for her childhood friend "Rolf" to work inside the Party in an important position as an anti-Nazi, and yet see and phone and write her so often. The great value of this book —and I wish that Bella Fromm's full diary from 1918-38 could have been published, instead of just excerpts—lies in its year-by-year revelation of how the upper classes, the industrialists and the Hohenzollerns sold out to the Nazis, and what a sink of immorality Nazi Germany became.

Are there "innocents" in Germany? There are some, of course; but this book leaves one with the conviction that they are far from the bulk of the population. The assertion is made repeatedly throughout the book that it was the women who elected Hitler. And there is overwhelming evidence that the mind of the nation's youth is poisoned and perverted.

Out driving one day in 1938 she came across eight husky Hitler Youths beating up a skinny little fellow of six or so. "He's nothing but a Jewish bastard," they shouted as she put him in her car. "We took off his pants to see if he was circumcised." Today, five years later, these eight are beasts of 18 or 19, raping girls, shooting hostages and burning down houses in the occupied countries.

There is a duty for all responsible people to be hard-headed about the treatment of Germany after this war, if we are to avoid having it all over again, and much worse. They must watch the sob-sisters who will say that forgiveness is more noble, and that it was "only the Nazis" who were to blame. They must watch people like E. H. Carr, author of "Conditions of Peace" and now writing editorials in the London *Times*, who says that we mustn't even take the lives of Hitler and his henchmen, but only segregate them; and should "guarantee the German people from the outset not new privations and humiliations, but a higher measure of spiritual, social and physical well-being than the old." A fine measure of justice! A fine way to re-educate this guilty people.

• •

TO BE reviewed in an early issue, is an outstanding work on how we went wrong in arranging peace with Germany last time, "World In Trance," by Leopold Schwarzschild. Each summer, for years before the war this reviewer used to pass through a courtyard in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré in Paris, climb two flights of stairs and wind around dark corridors to the office of the German emigrant weekly, *Das Neue Tagebuch*, for a visit with the editor, Leopold Schwarzschild. The first news he had that Schwarzschild had escaped the Nazi grip was the appearance of this brilliant new book. Also received are two important books on Japan, "Government By Assassination," by Hugh Byas, and "A Basis For Peace In the Far East," by Nathaniel Peffer.

Individuals acting as Executors, even if capable, are usually too busy with their own affairs to give proper attention to your family's interests.

Appoint a full-time executor, with unlimited experience.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY
Managed in connection with
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

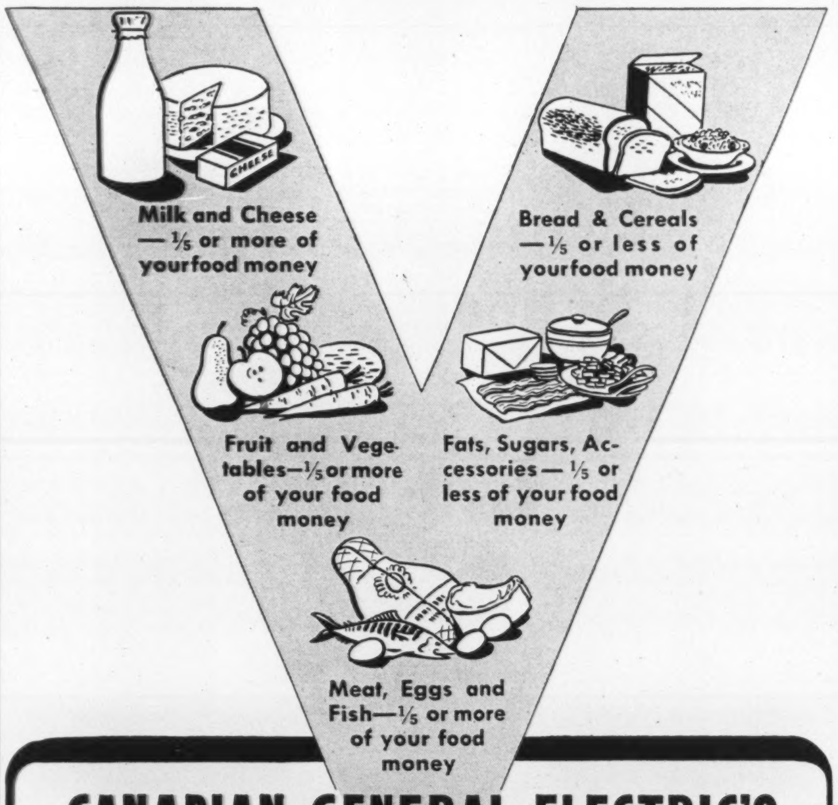
BRANCH OFFICES IN SIX PROVINCES

London Hamilton Toronto Montreal
Windsor St. Thomas Chatham Winnipeg
Regina Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS
CARRY MONEY SAFELY

Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS

PUT YOUR FAMILY ON THIS
Victory Diet

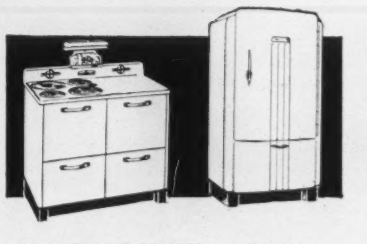

Milk and Cheese —1/5 or more of yourfood money
Bread & Cereals —1/5 or less of yourfood money
Fruit and Vegetables—1/5 or more of your food money
Fats, Sugars, Accessories — 1/5 or less of your food money
Meat, Eggs and Fish—1/5 or more of your food money

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC'S
Famous Five Point Food Plan

For health's sake, for Victory's sake, see that every food dollar in your budget is spent to the following simple "fitness formula":—

Spend one-fifth of every such dollar on each of these kinds of food: (1) milk and cheese, (2) fruits and vegetables, (3) meat, eggs and fish, (4) bread and cereals, (5) fats, sugars and accessories.

Canadian General Electric has prepared a valuable new booklet: "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy". Ask your nearest G-E dealer for your free copy.

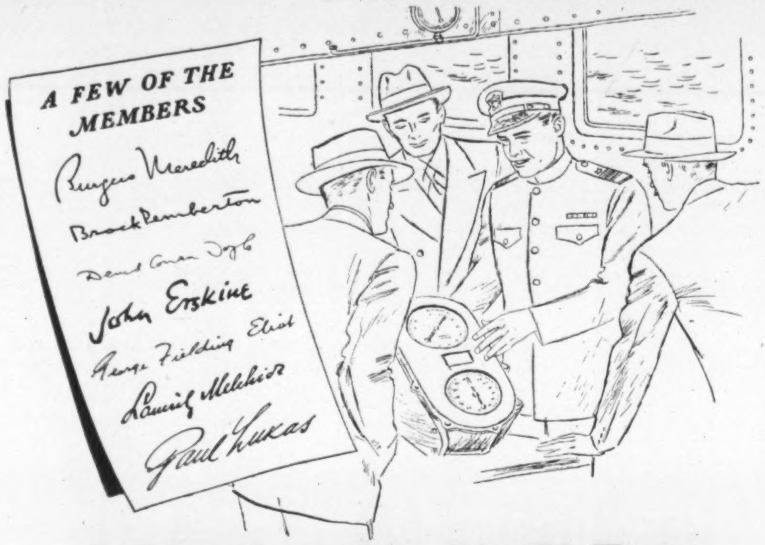


G-E HOTPOINT RANGES are designed to cook food appetizingly and healthfully. G-E REFRIGERATORS preserve vitamins and prevent spoilage. Take care of your G-E appliances.

VICTORY RECIPE
SALMON AND POTATO CASSEROLE
1 tall can salmon (or 2 cups fresh cooked salmon)
4 medium potatoes cooked
1/2 cupful milk
4 large green onions
1 cupful canned green pea soup
1 egg—or 2 egg yolks
2 tablespoonfuls fat
1 cupful bread crumbs

Flake salmon, removing skin and bones. Slice cooked potatoes into greased casserole in alternate layers with the flaked salmon and sliced onion. Dot each layer with bits of fat. Combine the egg, slightly beaten, with the soup and milk; pour over the contents in the casserole. Cover with crumbs and bake at 375° F. for 30 minutes. Garnish with parsley and serve hot with sliced tomatoes.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Cº
LIMITED



A Membership You'll Enjoy

Enroll in the world's most distinguished After-Shave Club

Sign your name below, and mail us this advertisement with ten cents. We'll send you a bottle of Aqua Velva. It is the world's largest selling after-shave lotion.

Cool as an ocean breeze, Aqua Velva leaves your skin feeling softer, smoother.

You'll like its clean fresh scent.

ELECTRIC SHAVERS use Aqua Velva before and after shaving for finer results.

The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Limited, Dept S-2, LaSalle, Montreal.

Name____________________

Address____________________

Williams
Aqua Velva
AFTER SHAVE lotion

FOUNDED 1865

Trinity College School PORT HOPE ONTARIO

A Boarding School in the Country for Boys

Separate Senior and Junior Schools

Memorial Scholarships

Scholarships to the annual value of five hundred dollars are open for competition in May.

Applications for Entry

There will be some vacancies in April and September, 1943

Applications for entry in September, 1943, and September, 1944, are already on file and should be made not later than June

Full information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster

"Tradition and Progress"

PHILIP A.C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Paed.,
Headmaster

When in
MONTREAL

MEN of affairs naturally stop at The Windsor because of its convenient location and its well-established reputation for courtesy, comfort and service.

The Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

THE **Windsor**
ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT

• 142

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

The Radio, the Press and the Public

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IN A thoughtful article published in *The Canadian Broadcaster*, Joseph Sedgwick, attorney for the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, has charged that "For many years the press of Canada — daily and weekly, slick paper and pulp—has maintained a conspiracy of silence concerning radio. The most insignificant concert or exhibition merits a column of criticism: the cheapest dramatic effort is viewed and professionally appraised: most papers of any importance carry motion picture review departments: but radio, presumably because it competes with the press, cannot even be mentioned."

Now these are strong words. How accurate they are will be left to the reader to decide. Certainly there are a few exceptions to this general statement. A number of Canadian newspapers do maintain a regular column of radio comment. Most newspapers, that is the dailies, publish radio program lists, however inadequate that might be. Certainly Mr. Sedgwick's charge against the "slick papers" cannot be directed toward SATURDAY NIGHT, about which Mr. Sedgwick writes: "I have just finished reading the current SATURDAY NIGHT. I find almost a page of musical criticism by that excellent and informed writer, Mr. Hector Charlesworth—so competent to criticize radio, given the desire and the opportunity. I find, as I always do, that delightful feature, 'The Film Parade,' by Mary Lowrey Ross. But I miss, as I have missed quite frequently lately, Frank Chamberlain's page about radio. And even when the page does appear, excellent and helpful though it is, it differs from the other features in that it is more reportorial than critical. It is something however to be mentioned (and radio is, I am sure, grateful). But it would be something more to be praised—and to be blamed too."

For Mr. Sedgwick's benefit, it ought to be clearly stated that "This Week in Radio" appears only every second week. But it does appear regularly. Now as to the accusation that most radio columns are more reportorial than critical, I think perhaps he is right. But let Mr. Sedgwick say exactly what's on his mind. He writes: "Surely if radio is to grow up, the critics must grow up with it. If the talent is inadequate, why shouldn't they be told about their faults? If the music is bad or the production tiresome, or even if the commercial plug offends the nice ear of the critic, let him say so, and let him say why. At the present time radio might be compared to a child which has been working away at his lessons for many years but has never had a teacher to correct its copybook! And of course radio itself is in large part to blame."

RADIO is still in the growing stage. It has not yet become adult. Radio is very different from stage presentations and moving pictures and books. Particularly different are the commercial broadcasts. These are actually spoken advertisements. Dealing first with commercial broadcasts, how is a critic going to judge them adequately? On their dramatic merit? On their selling power? On their production quality? The critic soon finds out that what he may believe is a stupid inartistic production, actually sells a lot of soap, tooth paste or whatever it is selling.

Secondly, if the critic would like to confine his critical views to sustaining programs on the air, he would find himself in simpler fields. But then, what is he going to compare the broadcast with? Listening to a radio performance of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra may be something very different from hearing the actual program in a hall. For instance, your radio tubes might not be in good working order; there may be local interference; atmospheric disturbances may distort the quality of the music.

A great deal more might be written on the subject Mr. Sedgwick has raised. Perhaps our readers would like to join in the argument. But in the meantime, let it be said that this space has on more than one occasion undertaken the role of critic. At different times we have deplored the fact that too many soap operas were threatening to destroy the pleasures of radio-listening. Then later we directed a barrage against "too much talk" on the air. Consistently we have argued against offensive commercial announcements. Now and then we have suggested that the whole level of broadcasting entertainment might be lifted, and let ourselves in for rebukes that we are "highbrow."

By all means, broadcasting should develop its own critical reviewers. But if and when the critics write something displeasing to radio artists, let them learn now to "take it."

THE rest is chatter: There will be a special world-broadcast by the Office of War Information on Feb. 12, from Rockefeller Plaza where a series of elaborate exhibits from war zones will be placed on view . . . if you like horror on the radio, tune in to Eva Le Gallienne's series "Horror, Inc.", heard Sundays over the Blue network. . . Alex Dreier, back in America from news assignments in London, says that no more than 15 per cent of the German population is pro-Nazi although most citizens are behind the war effort if for no other reason than to save their own necks . . . the BBC and CBS have combined brains to launch a new series "Transatlantic Call—People to People," to be heard Sundays. . . Irving Berlin's "This is the Army," which has so far been only a stage presentation, is going on the radio, and will be heard Monday, Feb. 22, 9 p.m. EDT.

PRODUCTION BEGINS

when the worker is delivered

Ten Thousand Workers in War Industries—Travel Daily

BY PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT COACHES

Aircraft Plants — Factories making Munitions, Small Arms, Heavy Guns—Shipyards—Steel Works! They're all served by Provincial Transport Coaches.

Every day, more than ten thousand workers travel on these coaches, to and from their tasks in Western Quebec! Longueuil, St. Hubert, Sorel, St. Paul l'Ermite, Bouchard, Brownsburg, Nitro (Pont Masson), Beauharnois and St. Johns all receive special transportation from us, for the men and women making production hum in Canada.

The Provincial Transport Company considers this its most important job in wartime.

After war needs are met, essential public services are maintained to the limit of our capacity, over the routes approved by the Federal Transit Controller. But, until the war is over . . . war workers MUST come first.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY

1188 Dorchester Street West — Montreal

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

A Notable Newcomer

ARROWS INTO THE SUN, a novel, by Jonreed Lauritzen. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

RACIAL conflict in the mind of a half-breed is the theme of this tale. Sigor, son of an independent hunter of white blood and a Navajo Indian girl, sees his mother slain in a Mormon raid, is found by his father, a grave, high-thinking man of independent mind, and taken to a white, Mormon settlement and left there with friends. He can't adjust himself to the new life and from time to time the Indian nature flares up until he gives up hope and returns to his mother's people.

Meanwhile he has met Hallie and her brother Cory, of Mormon parentage but with no smell of the surrounding "saintliness" on their garments. They are his friends in the midst of enemies, and for Hallie he suffers a passion deep as the sea and as hopeless.

Not the story but the manner of its telling is the important thing about this novel. The author writes in the spirit of sincerity and pity, realizing the futility of battle in all ages, yet paying tribute to courage and sacrifice as they shine in all men, white or red, yellow or black. His construction is a fine bit of book-architecture. His characters are vividly alive and his sense of beauty embraces all outward things of the land and the sky as well as the inward merits of character. He has the quick sensitiveness of a poet and his descriptions positively sing.

This is a first novel by a young man who never saw the inside of a College, who took his High School work by correspondence and trained himself to write during eight years of odd jobs in San Francisco. Now he's ranching in Arizona, and still writing; a most promising figure.

If Nazis Win

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THEN WE SHALL HEAR SINGING, a novel, by Storm Jameson. (MacMillan, $2.75.)

HERE is a weird tale of high spots and low spots but one that keeps the reader's mind wondering until the end to what fearful barbarities our knowledge of science may yet be subverted. So strange is the thesis on which it is built that occasional inequalities of execution are to be expected.

Speedily the reader is carried into a Spring five years after the end of this—presumably Nazi-won—war to find himself among the subjected peasants of a small Eastern European country. Speedily, too, he is introduced to Dr. Hesse of the weighty, pendulous stomach and diabolically distorted scientific mind that is forever thwarted of its satisfactions because of the fears engendered in him by a normal German peasant upbringing.

Whatever the inequalities of the story's execution there are no inequalities in the delineation of Dr. Hesse. Symbolical almost of the Nazi will to conquer and subject utterly, he is engrossingly, if horribly, real from the moment he enters the story till the moment Nature asserts her power to strike a balance and bring his schemes to naught.

There is meat in "Then We Shall Hear Singing" and clear, delightful depictions of peasant villages. The author draws cleverly on her knowledge of the Continent to portray the clouded eyes and word-of-mouth acquiescence that pass for obedience with the conquerors, and at the same time stir uneasiness in their minds as to the feelings that burn under this seeming agreement.

The Crime Calender

BY J. V. McAREE

THE output of crime-fiction has not been copious in the past couple of months, and the stories worth mentioning are few. Chief among them is "The Emperor's Snuff Box" by John Dickson Carr (Harper's $2.50). It has few flaws, no eccentricities and is as sound a piece of work as we have come across in a long time. The characterization is unusually sharp; the puzzle, an intricate one and the solution admirably clear. . . "The Case of the Smoking Chimney" by Erle Stanley Gardner (McClelland and Stewart, $2.35) is not one of the celebrated Perry Mason series the sleuth in this case being Gramps Wiggins an eccentric character who has appeared once before. It is a typical Gardner mystery, fast-stepping and exciting, quite up to the high standard established by this author. . . We were agreeably surprised by "Mother Finds a Body" by Gypsy Rose Lee (The Musson Co., $2.35). We had no idea a strip-teaser could write such good English and have such a keen eye for character. The murders are combined with a good deal of comedy; and on the whole the performance would do credit to a professional.

Nazi Germany is Examined

THE NAZI STATE, by William Ebenstein. (Oxford, $3.25).

A COLD deviltry beyond the powers of decent men to understand or even to conceive has marked the Nazi Party from its rise out of the riff-raff of society to the dominance of Germany. The author of this book declares, and buttresses his statements by official German documents, that for ten years Nazism has been engaged in creating a new type of man who denies every moral law and every amenity between individuals and peoples. Therefore, he concludes, it is a complete challenge to Western civilization.

He examines the Party in detail, follows its course of violence and lies, explains in close detail the organization of the Government with all power in the hands of the Dictator, the caricature of Law which runs throughout the Third Reich, the debasement of education, the censorship of all expression in literature and art, the overthrow of religion; and traces a Foreign Policy which can mean nothing but perpetual war and perpetual slavery.

He finds that every major aspect of Nazism dates back to the late eighteenth century, and even farther back. It is the expression of German civilization, such as it has ever been in ideals and conduct.

WHEN YOU CALL LONG DISTANCE—
Be Brief!

LONG DISTANCE lines are loaded with vitally important war messages. New lines cannot be built because the materials they would use are needed for planes, tanks, guns, ammunition and ships. In this emergency, we ask your *voluntary* cooperation. Please do not make non-essential calls, especially to centres of war activity . . . call, when you must, at "off-peak" hours and when you get your party, be brief.

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

BY APPOINTMENT

WORK HARD STAY *Lovely*

You can work hard when you are confidently lovely. And confidence comes so readily from such regal perfumes as Yardley's Bond Street—from such perfect aids as the Yardley Lavender and Beauty Preparations.

"Bond Street" Perfume—It is rare, regal, captivating—$2.20, to $11.50.

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH

Yardley LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Yardley English Complexion Powder Deliciously touched with "Bond Street" Perfume—mist-fine—invisible—$1.25.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Some Personal Gremlins

BY BERNICE COFFEY

EVERYBODY else seems to be in the mood to reveal the facts about the private lives of the gremlins that plague them. We've long suspected that a few gremlins have been giving us their assiduous personal attention, so we've decided to drag the activities of the little baggages (they are girl gremlins) out into public. We do so in the belief that ours are only a part of a large, hard-working family who are far from being hampered by Selective Service regulations.

Ours tear out the page on which ends the story or article you are reading in the magazine supplied by the hairdresser . . . . remove lipstick from their fingers by rubbing against powder-room walls . . . . seat immediately in front of you at the theatre a woman with a hat and coiffure built on the lines of a Ram tank . . . . inspire you to begin shampooing your hair—and then touch off the blackout sirens . . . . distribute large hordes of famished moths among the best wool blankets . . . . slyly cause runners to appear in your last pair of nylons . . . . prompt an old beau and his new wife to drop in the day the dentist has sent you home sans the little front bridge without which you look like a first cousin of Snag-Tooth Annie . . . . drink the last drops of the small, carefully hoarded supply of Italian olive oil . . . . hide your registration card the only time you've been asked to produce it.

And now, dear, do tell about yours.

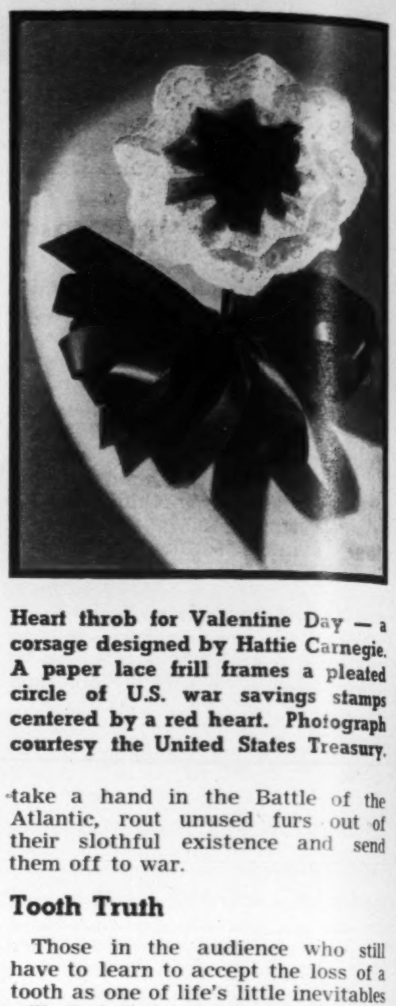
"Warchids"

From now on when Uncle Sam gallantly hands out bouquets it won't be figuratively speaking. They will be the real McCoy. They won't wilt—ever. And some day they will be turned in for coin—perhaps to buy a real orchid in the piping days of peace.

"Couturier Corsages", as they are called, are the baby of the War Stamp Corsage Committee of the U.S. Treasury Department. There will be a series of seven during 1943, each embodying the spirit of one of the national holidays and designed by one of the fashion greats of the U.S.—Lily Dache, Hattie Carnegie, Mainbocher, John-Frederics, Nettie Rosenstein and Adrian of Hollywood. Each of the corsages will contain nine ten-cent War Savings Stamps as part of its design. They sell for one dollar and the only person who makes a penny out of the deal is Uncle Sam.

Through the sale of these seven War Stamp corsages and their corresponding boutonnieres for men the U.S. Treasury expects to raise $100,000,000 in 1943—a tidy little sum even though we have become accustomed to talking in Billions without a quaver in the voice.

Wire, a lacey round paper doily, cellophane in which to wrap the stamps, are the principal ingredients. Canadians who like the idea could make their own versions, using our twenty-five cent war savings stamps.



Heart throb for Valentine Day — a corsage designed by Hattie Carnegie. A paper lace frill frames a pleated circle of U.S. war savings stamps centered by a red heart. Photograph courtesy the United States Treasury.

Unshrinking Violet

When Napoleon was marching through Europe conquering everything in sight, the intelligence services of other countries need not have been very intelligent to have kept track of his whereabouts. All they needed were keen noses. Napoleon had a passion for violet perfume which became almost an obsession. During the height of his power, each week he received two quarts of violet perfume from his perfumer. The Little Corporal—of whom the present-day one is a bad copy—must have used it with wild prodigality. Even his gloves were scented with the fragrance.

During his lonely days of exile, he is said to have become greatly perturbed when there was a delay in the arrival of his supply of perfume. So the history-book pictures of him gazing out to sea from St. Helena may be all wrong. He may have been looking—not for rescue—but for the over-due ship that brought his bottle of violet perfume.

In-Vestment

How about signing up that old fur coat or jacket to join the navy? It doesn't matter if it's beginning to moult in spots or get bald at the edges, nor if originally it was the private property of a spotted leopard, a pedigreed mink or plebian Peter Rabbit. The really important thing is that it is a pelt and, turned fur-side in, will make a warm comfort-giving lining for a seaman's jacket.

To date the Seamen's Fur Vests War Project of Toronto has delivered gratis, if you please, over 4,000 fur vests to the Canadian Mercantile and Naval Services. This is a very fine record involving not only the voluntary contribution of many fur coats but also the freely given skill of the fur industry.

There is a growing scarcity of suitable wool garments, and an increasing need for warm clothing for the men who guard and man the convoys that cross the Atlantic which—even in summer and under luxury liner conditions—is far from being a pleasure cruise.

Many fur coats now in storage have outlived their usefulness to their owners, but not to the seamen. Every fur storage establishment in Toronto has agreed to cancel accrued storage charges if the coat is delivered to the project's headquarters at 1211A Bay Street, Toronto, to be converted into vests.

So, my hearties, if you want to take a hand in the Battle of the Atlantic, rout unused furs out of their slothful existence and send them off to war.

Tooth Truth

Those in the audience who still have to learn to accept the loss of a tooth as one of life's little inevitables will find little to comfort them in the "tooth life-expectancy" tables published in the Journal of the American Dental Association. These tables, we gather, are based on statistics in much the same manner as the more familiar life-expectancy tables that are the back-bone of the life insurance companies.

Statistics show that the average person is disconnected from one of the thirty-two teeth he had to begin with, for every two and a half years of adult life. Or, if we must venture into fractions, four-tenths of a tooth a year from ages 18 to 70. So if you haven't lost two teeth at age 18, 5 at 28, 14 at 44, count yourself among the fortunate.

Being born with the proverbial silver spoon in the mouth augurs a happy dental future as well a high income tax. Teeth that belong in the higher income brackets (this is counted from $3,000 up for the purpose of the table) are considered to have chances of remaining on the job for at least 1,043.4 tooth years. Teeth belonging to persons in the $2,000 or less group are estimated to have a life of only 913.6 tooth years.

However, age is a great leveller and at 66 even the sons and daughters of Croesus average only ten teeth they truly can call their own.

Flower and leaves of the cyclamen with fern fronds on a base of white pebbles heighten the undersea design of a Royal Brierly vase. From The Seven Seas Shop (T. Eaton Co.)

Smiles gain charm with Ipana's special care

Dentists Personally use Ipana nearly 2 to 1 over any other dentifrice

A professional poll of Canadian dentists by a leading dental journal shows that nearly twice as many dentists personally use and recommend Ipana as any other dentifrice—paste, powder or liquid.

Don't risk "Pink Tooth Brush"—avoid dingy teeth, tender gums—switch today to

IPANA AND MASSAGE

FOR a brighter, more attractive smile, give your gums as well as your teeth the care they need — the exercise which they fail to get from today's soft, creamy foods. For unless gums get special care, they become weak, flabby, often flash the warning of "Pink Tooth Brush".

If you see "pink" on your tooth brush, see your dentist right away. It may not be serious trouble but let your dentist decide. He may say that your gums are just weak and sensitive from lack of work and may suggest the helpful stimulation of Ipana and massage.

For Ipana, with massage, is designed not only to clean teeth, but to tone and stimulate the gums as well. Whenever you brush your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums. That unique "tang" means improved circulation is helping you to firmer gums, brighter teeth and a lovelier smile. *Get an economical tube of Ipana from your druggist today.*

Ipana TOOTH PASTE

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Lebensraum for Two

BY ELSIE PARK GOWAN

WHEN I opened the door, she was standing in the porch, a tall, thin girl in a tweed suit and brogues, and she looked so tired I expected her to fold up before my eyes. She gave me the sort of look I give the grocer when I ask for pineapple, and said, "I don't suppose you'd rent a room?"

"Well . . ." I hesitated, "we have a room. Although we hadn't counted on renting it." Sure, we had the room with gay garden furniture and a spring mattress. We built it in a sunny corner of the basement for the maid who took up Aircraft Repair.

"My husband's in the Air Force," the tall girl went on quickly. "He'll be sent over here to I.T.S. and I've been walking up and down the streets since nine this morning, hunting for a place to live."

I looked her in the eye. "I don't need rent but I need a helping hand in this house. Have a cigarette and we'll talk it over."

We talked it over, and the result was that Sheila and Mac moved in at nine that night. They had been living in a cabbage-smelling room on the other side of town, a room so frowsy that Mac announced he would not stay there another night. This ultimatum sent Sheila out knocking on doors.

From that day on, I have had a helping hand in the house. When Sheila and Mac were posted to another town, they passed us along to Margie and Bill. I still wax the floors and do the washing myself, but that comes under the head of exercise. The dishes are done while I put the two-year-old to bed. The ironing is fifty-fifty. I can step out and devote three hours to a good cause, knowing that everything is under perfect control.

The point is, that our "Airforce people" are not confined to quarters below deck. They are sharing the house. Bill plays the piano, Margie reads Peter Rabbit aloud, they both sit by the fire and read our SATURDAY NIGHT. On Christmas Eve they entertained their friends, with the best silver and china.

By sharing the care of the house with me, Margie is earning for herself and Bill far more pleasant living conditions than they could get in these parts, for love or money. When Bill is sent overseas, she will go back to her typewriter. Right now she thinks her job is to make the most of the few and precious hours they have together.

Two Keys

All this domestic harmony in two keys leads me to question some old accepted ideas. Who said, for instance, that two women can never get along in one kitchen? (Bet you that's propaganda to sell kitchen stoves.) Quite apart from the work they do, the girls are a wonderful asset as companions. What married woman has never felt the loneliness of four walls, when she's alone all day with the vacuum cleaner, her own thoughts, and the children's spinach?

That's no life for an intelligent human. The rest of the world goes to work in shops, schools or offices, where they swap ideas on dress shoppes, Stanley Cup games, or Admiral Darlan. It may be this unnatural isolation was what sent us married gals into bridge clubs and other time-wasting trivia, which did at least offer a spot of companionship.

Who sold us the idea, anyway, that the ideal of female contentment is one skillet for each house for each woman? Things were different in the old days of tribal living, when the women did the community's cooking, but did it *together*. Maybe the war will jar us out of domestic isolation. Bringing us together for salvage and sewing, bringing experiments in communal meals, it may remind us of the happiness of co-operative work.

And that is not attacking the sanctity of the home. The house can be happier when Mom feels less like Robinson Crusoe, when Dad doesn't come home to a wife whose only grown-up conversation all day was with the man who fixed the kitchen sink.

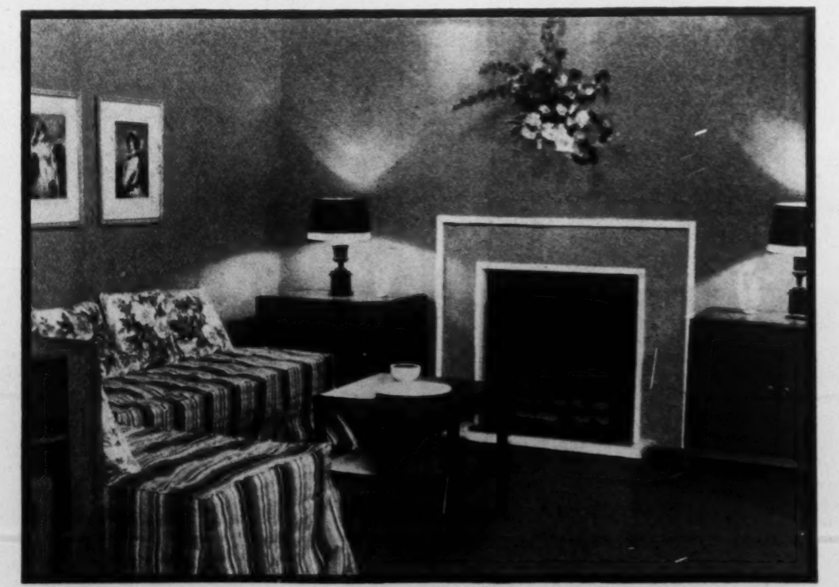
All I know is, for the duration this house is a co-operative enterprise. If you have more home than you can handle, why not share it with young people who need homes rather badly?

• •

HAVE you a room that is not in use? . . . . a guest room? . . . . a maid's room? . . . . a room formerly occupied by a son or a daughter now overseas or living elsewhere? By making it available to ease the unpleasantness of overcrowded living conditions for someone, one can make a tangible contribution to the war effort.

If you have room in your household telephone or write to the local housing registry. A list follows of cities and towns in which registries are in operation. Other registries are being opened in about one hundred crowded towns and cities across Canada. If your city is not listed here, get in touch with the local Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade.

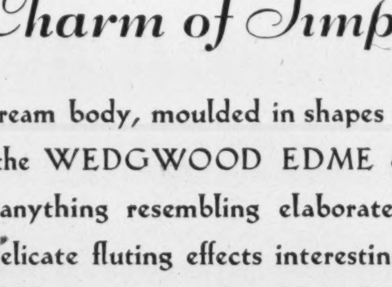
Ottawa, *Union Station, Mrs. Gustave Lanctot, convener*. . . . Victoria, B.C., 817 *Government St., Mrs. W. Rayfuse, convener*. . . . St. John, N.B., *Y.W.C.A. Bldg.,* 27 *Wellington Row, Mrs. C. K. Beveridge, convener*. . . . Medicine Hat, Alta., *Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Miss Margaret A. Carson, convener*. . . . Toronto, *City Hall, Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy, convener*. . . . Trail, B.C., *Mrs. Maude Dongan, convener*. . . . Moncton, *Y.W.C.A. Bldg., Mrs. G. O. Spencer, convener*. . . . Vancouver, 771 *Dunsmuir St., Mrs. Gordon Selman, convener*. . . . Portage la Prairie, *Mrs. Kenneth Gair, convener*. . . . New Westminster, B.C., *Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Mrs. M. Jenks, convener*. . . . Oshawa, Ont., *Chamber of Commerce, Genosha Hotel, Mrs. H. C. Nobes, convener*.



Designed for wartime living, this room for two contrives to serve the purposes of living, dining, library, bedroom. A moveable bookcase extended out into the room divides living from dining portion. Drawers and chests supply ample storage space. From Eaton's College-Street.

Your new skirt will fit better and wear longer
IF IT'S MADE OF
Viyella
REGD
The British Fashion Fabric
● Viyella is a soft, lightweight English flannel. It hangs gracefully and tailors smoothly, washes and re-washes without fading or losing shape.
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
36" and 54" wide. At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

WEDGWOOD

QUEENSWARE
The Charm of Simplicity
THE rich cream body, moulded in shapes of classic beauty of the WEDGWOOD EDME design, is devoid of anything resembling elaborate decoration. The delicate fluting effects interesting play of light and shade, and contrasts pleasingly with the flat surfaces. EDME harmonizes with any colour scheme. In spite of alarms and the implication of total war, production is being carried on and merchandise is being received regularly in Canada.

Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc.
OF AMERICA.
162 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK
WHOLESALE ONLY
Potteries: Etruria and Barlaston, England
Mark on China
WEDGWOOD
Mark on Jasper, Basalt, Queensware, Etc.
WEDGWOOD

Feminine hands ... in Spite of hard work
Busy hands deserve the best care. Your hands can be soft, smooth, and beautiful, too, their loveliness safeguarded by this creamy, non-sticky, delightfully scented Elizabeth Arden Hand-o-Tonik.

Use it always before and after washing; on the entire body after bathing; on elbows, heels, legs, and arms if winter weather or drying heat chaps or roughens the skin.

$1.25 and $2.25
Elizabeth Arden
Simpson's, Toronto
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Ideal Beauty Salon
W. O. WIEGAND
Permanent Waving Beauty Culture
Hair Goods
58 BLOOR ST. WEST
Kingsdale 1293
GOLD MEDALIST
DIPLOMIST

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

Where Aboriginal Art Still Sets the Standard

(*Continued from Page* 4)

standards of artistic craftsmanship, and showed that Australians could hold their own with their leading contemporaries in England. Although their followers were too long content with working out the "impressionist" view, the foundations of an Australian landscape school were laid during this period.

In one respect the Australian artist has had an advantage over the Canadian. He is more at home with the human figure, and introduces it more freely in his landscape work. (See for instance the sheep-shearing scenes by Tom Roberts and George Lambert in this exhibition). Thus he escapes the austerity and coldness which characterizes much of the work even of our Canadian Group of Seven and their associates. On the other hand, Australian landscape painting has remained decidedly unadventurous. It is significant that the influence of Cézarne and Van Gogh and 'post-impressionism' did not begin to penetrate till after 1925 when it showed itself in the work of such artists as Roland Wakelin ("Romantic Landscape") and John D. Moore ("Kurrajong Farm"). Later, "modernist" painters appeared, who seemed more concerned with breaking old conventions than with developing an originality along specifically Australian lines. An exception to this is the work of Margaret Preston, who has harked back to the aboriginees for her source of inspiration. Her "Aboriginal Still Life", for instance, cleverly combines native shields with native plants and flowers in a natural geometric pattern of forceful originality. "Aboriginal Art", she writes, "represents not only objects, but essential truths, which may or may not be visible to the human eye. The symbolism expressed through the tribal totems opens up a new world." In the fusion of old symbols with new techniques, she seems to have found a new form of national expression. But apart from Miss Preston's work, the lively "Kangaroo Hunt" of Peter Purves Smith, and the "primitives" of George Russell Drysdale, it is hard to discern any trend in the present exhibition. There is promise in many of these younger artists—but promise of what? We must wait till the effect of the war shows itself in Australia as elsewhere in the world.

* * *

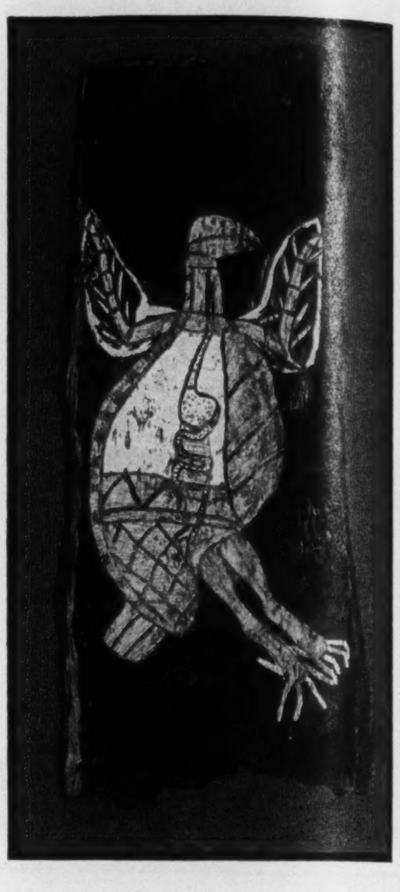
At the Picture Loan Society, David Milne is showing water colors he has painted during the last two years. Mr. Milne delights in exploring new techniques, and in exhausting their variations and applications. Just now, he seems chiefly fascinated with the effects to be obtained by blobs and patches of paint laid on very wet paper and afterwards washed over with a brush in a drier state. The result is that each picture is a composition of related masses of color diluted or diffused in "vignette" (to use a Victorian term) style. There are no hard outlines, but a soft melting of one object into the next. The method is well suited for catching subtle effects of water, atmosphere, mist, suffused light, and snow reflection, as in Mr. Milne's "Winter Rain". The artist's skill in selection and arrangement gives his style an almost oriental touch; sometimes you could imagine you were looking at an impressionist Hiroshige or Hokusai. The most striking example of this is "Misty Harbor"—Toronto's waterfront outline behind a pattern of the wings and bodies of sea gulls wheeling close to the artist's eye. Mr. Milne's "vignette" technique is also pleasant when applied to trees and their autumn foliage.

* * *

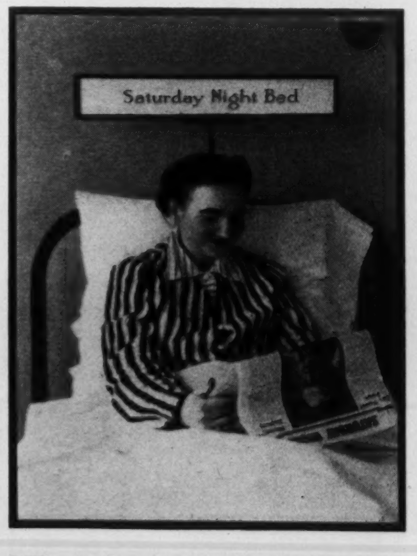
Some fifty canvases, ranging from small sketches to full-size mantel paintings, are the fruit of George Thomson's past years' work in the Owen Sound, Muskoka, and Haliburton districts—to be seen now at the Laing Fine Art Galleries (60 Bloor Street East). Mr. Thomson found an artist's paradise in the long high ridge of exposed granite called Blueberry Hill, on Lake Muskoka; and a great many of his this year's landscapes were painted on or from this rocky fastness, which at spots rises as high as 250 feet or more above the surrounding country. This gives George Thomson just what most inspires him, a foreground of iron grey boulders and crags, with water in the middle distance and vast expanses of forest stretching away to the horizon. Within the compass of Blueberry Hill, he has captured a great variety of floral beauty and seasonal effects. "Spring at Lake Muskoka" is a typical example of the peaceful charm of his work, with its burgeoning trees dotted along the margin of sunlit green-blue waters fringed with dark evergreens. "The Top of the Rock" gives us effects of the afternoon sun reflected, from behind rolling sunset clouds, upon the white-surfaced lake. And in "Showers at Lake Bosing" the artist has, from his cottage, painted the misty dream of distant waters glimpsed through a raincloud curtained by brilliant maple and sumach.

* * *

We have recently had opportunities of seeing Canadian and Russian War Posters. Now Eaton's Art Gallery offers us a sample of what American artists can do in the same field. This exhibition contains over 100 originals of posters designed for the "Walls Have Ears" organization, which sets out to combat spread of rumor and 'sabotalk'. This organization offers its designs free to any of the governments of the United Nations as well as to private enterprise. No one could say that these American artists lack power. The grim, the horrific and the grotesque are well to the fore in their treatment of the 'rumor' theme. The sinister skeleton in the uniform of the U-boat commander, who scrawls his "Thanks for the tip where to find your boy", and the oil-smeared seaman clutching his spar in the rough sea, "another victim of sabotalk", are outstanding examples of what can be done by this kind of appeal to fear. But there is little of the redeeming touch of satire and humor which the Russian artists contrive to use so cleverly in their pictorial dealings with Nazism. We are glad to notice that the Canadian Government was the first to adopt, print and distribute some of the designs produced by the "Walls Have Ears" organization.



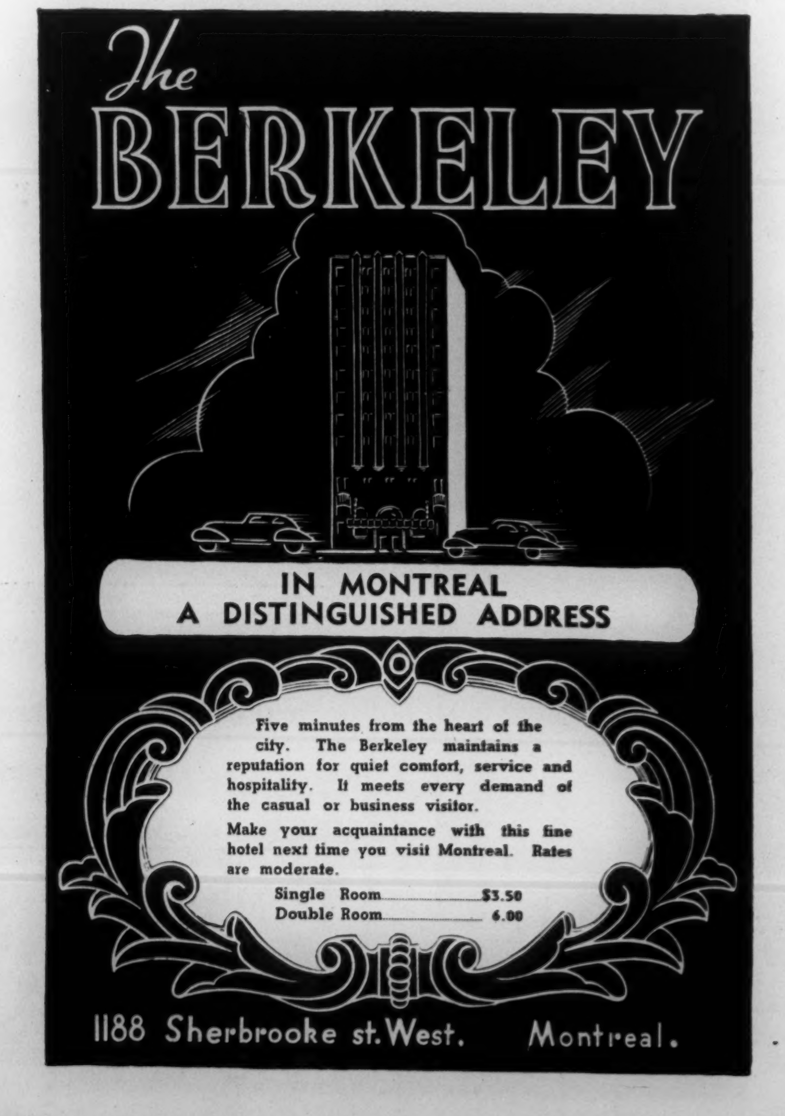
Aboriginal bark drawing of a bird. Note delineation of subject's intestines, a conventional "must" in native Australian art. Other such illustrations are given on page 4.



Wilma, the charming guest of the "Saturday Night" bed at the Muskoka Hospital. At fifteen a series of illnesses so weakened her that she became a victim of tuberculosis. After a long course of treatment she is on the way to health.

radiant!
fresh!
dewy!
CREAM
REJUVENESCENCE
CHARLES of the RITZ
MONTREAL

Give your skin that youthful bloom with
Charles of the Ritz
Rejuvenescence Cream
For Skin Loveliness
NIGHT and DAY



IN MONTREAL
A DISTINGUISHED ADDRESS

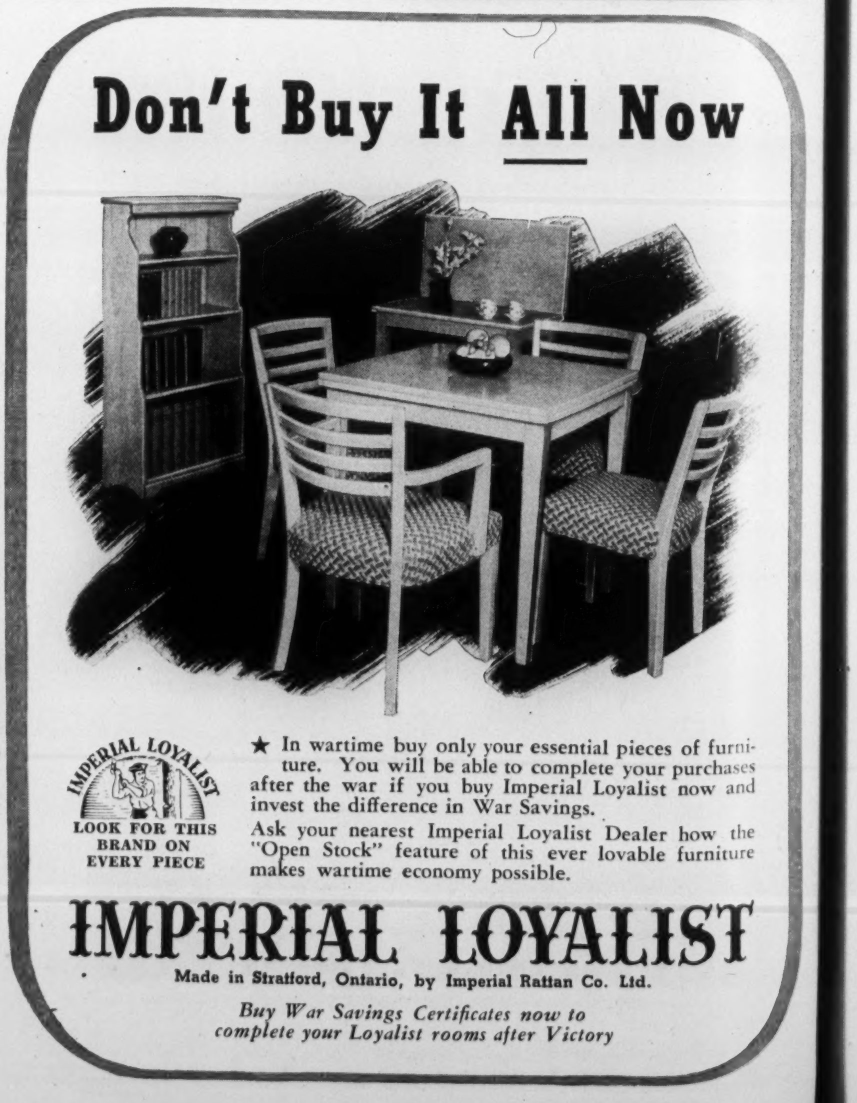
Five minutes from the heart of the city. The Berkeley maintains a reputation for quiet comfort, service and hospitality. It meets every demand of the casual or business visitor.

Make your acquaintance with this fine hotel next time you visit Montreal. Rates are moderate.

Single Room..........$3.50
Double Room.......... 6.00

1188 Sherbrooke st. West. Montreal.

ANGELO'S • RESTAURANT
Famous for
STEAK - CHICKEN
RAVIOLI and SPAGHETTI
. . DINNERS . .
Special Attention paid to private parties.
144 CHESTNUT STREET


IMPERIAL LOYALIST
LOOK FOR THIS BRAND ON EVERY PIECE

Don't Buy It All Now

★ In wartime buy only your essential pieces of furniture. You will be able to complete your purchases after the war if you buy Imperial Loyalist now and invest the difference in War Savings.

Ask your nearest Imperial Loyalist Dealer how the "Open Stock" feature of this ever lovable furniture makes wartime economy possible.

IMPERIAL LOYALIST
Made in Stratford, Ontario, by Imperial Rattan Co. Ltd.
Buy War Savings Certificates now to complete your Loyalist rooms after Victory

THE DRESSING TABLE

They Still Wear Lipstick in England

BY BETTIE CAMERON SMAIL

HAVING my hair dressed by my London hairdresser is an exciting event these days. I sit in the same cubicle I have sat in for years looking out on to Dover Street. Now there are two large gaps in the blocks of houses opposite, bombs removed them like slices cut from a cake.

The street is far quieter for there are practically no civilian cars in London now. But inside it is exactly the same. Mr. Forsyth was unfit for service and was returned to his job and I always tell him he does as much for the morale as anyone in London. When he has washed, cut and set my hair I feel younger, gayer and more confident. Men, especially men on leave, love to see a shining neatly groomed head. It gives them a feeling of confidence too.

Precious Pins

There is a great shortage of hairpins. There are still enough to be used very stringently for wavesetting, but no client leaves with a single pin in her head she did not arrive with. We are warned to bring our own with us. Shampoos aren't rationed yet though no doubt I shall soon have to surrender a small piece of my soap ration card. Mr. Forsyth says there is no potash in the shampoos now for it came from Germany, they are therefore not as good as before.

There are only one or two married manicurists left and as I had not booked an appointment I was unable to have my nails done. As I have nothing to remove it with if it chips it was just as well perhaps.

Churchill Style

As Mr. Forsyth was neatly setting my hair I asked him about the kind of styles that are popular. I used to get him to "style" lovely heads for models in "Vogue" and he used to style mine in a different way every week when I gave Television Fashion Shows before the war, and appeared in vision as well as on the air. All the styles are simple—cuts that can be washed and set at home in the country, curls that won't muss under caps or scarves, neat locks that go well with all the service caps.

Sara Churchill has fine silky red hair that used to flow decoratively to her shoulders when she was on the stage. Now Mr. Forsyth has cut it so that it just tops the collar of her W.R.E.N.S. uniform, regulation length. She brushes it smoothly to the side unfastened or clipped. Mary Churchill is in the A.T.S. and her thick very English-fair hair is curled and cut short too. Quite a usual style is cut short on the top and brushed back into a curl or wave. This short piece can be coaxed to fall forward in the evening or out of uniform hours, and has a soft casual effect that is pleasant after so much of uniforms.

Dye for Your Country

I was curious to hear about dyeing hair because I had read that all dyes have been greatly restricted. Mr. Forsyth says that there are more natural locks in the country today than there ever have been. Apart from the dye shortage, there are fewer hairdressers, hardly anyone has the free hours to spend on constant retouching demands, and also many of the erstwhile town dwellers are banished to the country out of reach of experts. Although English women have never dyed their hair to the extent that French women have, apparently enormous numbers had their grey hair discreetly returned to its original tint. Permanent wave ingredients are getting scarcer too so very soon our coiffures will be *au naturelle.*

And when my hair was set I settled back under the dryer to enjoy half an hour looking at the magazines. But alas no longer the glamorous assortment of three years ago. Many have been stopped altogether from paper shortage, others have been so reduced in numbers that they are as rare as gold and even "Vogue" is now of diminutive and unpretentious size. But someone had left one behind and I settled down with great anticipation of enjoyment.

Lip Service

Do you know I haven't bought a lipstick for a year and a half? At one time here in England they were unobtainable and when they could be purchased again I bought several refills and put them aside. I realized that they might disappear from the market altogether in the future and so as long ago as a year and a half I became very economical with the use of a lipstick.

Hollywood Tip

I never put it on freshly before meals because I always eat it off or waste it on my table napkin. I put some cold cream on my finger and rub it in well. I put bits of cotton wool under the tail end of the refill so that I can use the last small piece. When it gets right to the end I put it on with a hard little brush or with my finger, so that the small pieces that are left then won't be wasted. I use a tip I got in Hollywood and use different shades for the top and underlip. When rouge was unobtainable I mixed some of my lipstick with cold cream and rubbed it in smoothly on my cheeks. I think the reason that lipsticks returned to the market was that it was evident that lipstick has a very high value in the morale line. Most women when asked to vote by beauty product manufacturers voted for lipstick first even if all the creams and powders had to be stopped.

Spreading It Thin

Face creams have been notoriously short. And how careful we have been in consequence. How extravagant and improvident I realize I was before. Now I use a fingertip-full only of cleansing cream to clean my face on the days I have been in London. London seems to be a very dirty place these days though not quite as dirty as it was in the days when all the dust from bomb damage was floating about. On the days I work in the country I wash my face with soap. Instead of smearing night cream or anti-wrinkle cream all over my face in a delicious mask as I used to do I now put it on very sparsely under my eyes, on my forehead and at the side of my mouth. This was a tip I learned very early in the war. To put creams only where the wrinkles might come. My cheeks and nose have gone cold creamless for many months.

Double Duty

Face tissues are very scarce. I used to use several a day, now one lasts me at least a week and is not discarded until it has all been used. In fact most of us split them and use the fine halves separately thus making two tissues out of a peacetime one.

Nail polish remover became unobtainable before the actual polish went off the market. So now most nails are natural except for those women who had a store laid by. Hand creams are used equally sparingly when they can be bought. Even toothpaste has been changed by wartime. Glycerine (which is needed for high explosives) is omitted and so the velvety smoothness has gone and it doesn't keep as long as it used to.

Bath salts and talcum powder are almost a bygone luxury. I have been so sparing in the use of a box of talcum powder I had as a present at Christmas 1940 that it still stands at the end of the bath and the luxurious fluted red and white box from Fortnum and Mason's is a reminder of the days when I used to finish my bath in an improvident cloud of talcum powder. Gone are the days when I used to shower in a handful of delicious smelling bath crystals or empty in a phial of Mary Chess "Woods at Night" bath essence.

In those days the bath taps were full on and the bath used to be filled perilously near the top. Today we are practically on our honor to have a five inch bath. Measure this on your tub and see how little it is. Even the bath tubs in Buckingham Palace have a red line painted at the five inch limit. It takes fuel to pump water at the main, and fuel to heat hot baths. We are fighting a severe battle for fuel now. Deep linger long hot baths are just another of the one time beauty aids that we have had to forego until better days to come.

DOROTHY GRAY

Treatment Set

NINE EXCITING DOROTHY GRAY PREPARATIONS

● Exquisitely arranged against a background of blue, pink and white—the new Dorothy Gray Home Treatment Ensemble contains 2 miniature lipsticks "Scarlet" and "Nosegay"—Daredevil Cream Rouge—Elation Make-Up Film and Blustery Weather Lotion, plus the basic preparations for oily or dry skins, for the famous Dorothy Gray 1-2-3 Salon Treatment in your own home.

A lovely gift—a thrilling beauty treatment for winter-weary skin.

At Smart Department and Drug Stores

DOROTHY GRAY
683 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

HIT ON ALL SIX

Tomorrow

TAKE *PHILLIPS'* MILK OF MAGNESIA

Tonight

YOU can't be "all out" for success when you wake up feeling "all in." So never let your stomach *go sour* during the night due to over-indulgence. Give that excessive acidity the one-two action of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

First, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia settles the upset stomach—quickly relieves the discomfort. Next it finishes the job by acting as a gentle laxative — promoting a mild yet thorough elimination. An ideal laxative-antacid. Try it at bedtime, the next time you eat a rich dinner or stay up late at a party, and wake up "*hitting on all six.*" Read the directions on the Milk of Magnesia package and take only as directed thereon or as prescribed by your physician. Available in liquid or tablet form.

ONE-TWO ACTION!

1 **AN EFFECTIVE ALKALIZER.** Gives speedy relief when your stomach feels "uneasy" or gassy due to too much acid. Rated among the most effective neutralizers of excess stomach acids known. Acts almost immediately.

2 **A MILD LAXATIVE.** Not a purge — merely promotes more thorough elimination. Does not leave you feeling "all wrung out." Take it at any time of the day because it does not act with embarrassing urgency. Many physicians recommend it for young children. There is no better mild laxative.

GENUINE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA TABLETS
GENUINE PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

MADE IN CANADA

ONLY 25¢ AT ANY DRUGSTORE

MUSICAL EVENTS

Russian Music Galore

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

RUSSIAN composers played a dominant part in several recent programs, naturally in an all-Russian concert and in those of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Paul Robeson. The compositions heard embraced folk-song, chamber music, pianoforte compositions, modern lyrics and opera; the composers heard included Rachmaninoff, Moussorgsky, Siloti, Scriabin, Borodin, Glière, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glinka, Krein, Khachatourian, Tchaikowsky and Shostakovich.

The concert arranged for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund by Boris Hambourg of course featured most of the composers named, and its bright, particular star was Ray Lev, now living in New York but a Londoner, trained in the Matthay School which has produced Myra Hess and many other fine artists. Miss Lev is petite, plump and irresistibly magnetic; and her pianism was, if anything, more fascinating at this appearance, than in Mr. Hambourg's Russian concert of a year ago. When she chooses to exercise it she has surprising power but the appeal of her playing lies in its poetry of phrase and graciousness of touch. Paderewski, in his loveliest moments, was hardly more delightful than she in Glinka's "Lark." The brilliance of her attack and scintillant ease of execution were demonstrated in Moussorgsky's "Hopak" and a dazzling Toccata by the Tiflis composer, Khachatourian.

Miss Lev was soloist in Shostakovich's Quintet for piano and strings played in co-operation with the Hart House Quartet. It won the Stalin prize at Leningrad in 1940, and illustrates the composer's elegance and freshness of device in reflective works. It is for the most part pensive, but in the Scherzo Miss Lev's brilliance had a real opportunity. The Hart House ensemble seemed to be feeling its way perhaps because opportunities for rehearsal had been limited. It was much better in Borodin's vivid and varied Quartet in D major, though the number served to lengthen the program unduly.

Olga Kondakova, possessor of a bright lyric voice and a finished style, seemed rather submerged at the outset by the dimensions of the auditorium, but rallied and gave a beautiful rendering of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Hymn to the Sun." The occasion was the third important appearance since Christmas of the New Zealand basso profundo, Oscar Natzke. The splendor of his declamation was revealed in Tchaikowsky's "Pilgrim's Song" and his saturnine humor in "The Song of the Flea" was captivating. He also stirred his hearers with "March of the United Nations" by Shostakovich, a simple martial ditty which could excite no controversy.

Ross Pratt Triumphs

AT MASSEY Hall last week, music lovers had an opportunity to hear, under really favorable auspices, the young Canadian pianist Ross Pratt of Winnipeg, whose abilities as a technician and interpreter made a profound impression on London critics before the outbreak of the present war. If I am correctly informed he went to England on a Royal Academy scholarship and was trained under Harold Craxton, a pianist and musical scholar of renown in the motherland, though not well known in America. A recital under private auspices at Toronto a year ago attracted little attention, but his abilities were so obvious that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra decided to present him this season under conditions which would enable Canadians to realize his gifts. Canada has produced a large number of able pianists but only a few with talent so outstanding.

That Mr. Pratt is an orchestral pianist of remarkable power and profound musicianship was apparent in his masterful rendering of Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto, No. 3, in D minor, opus 30,—one of the most difficult and colorful works in that form, — ruggedly masculine, and in the larger mould. Commentators on the music of Rachmaninoff were until comparatively lately, inclined to treat him as a secondary composer, cosmopolitan in outlook and not distinctively Russian. Yet in the face of much damning with faint praise his larger orchestral works, have of recent years commenced to arouse widespread enthusiasm. Within the past year the Soviet administration decreed a national celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his debut as a composer, and his name has been engraved in letters of gold in the Moscow Conservatory as one of the Russian immortals.

The Concerto in D minor played by Mr. Pratt and the Symphony belongs to the pre-cosmopolitan phase of his career. It was completed in 1909 just before he embarked on his first concert tour of America. It is stirring, emotional and full of individual ideas from first to last. It has light lyric moments but in the main is sonorous and passionate, rising to a frenzied flood of eloquence in the Finale. Certainly that Finale is as suggestive of the height of Russian aspiration as works definitely inspired by the Revolution.

Paul Robeson

Candor compels the admission that though Mr. Robeson has the most gloriously satisfying bass voice most of us have ever heard; and is master of tones whose beauty and dignity are not easily described, he has his limitations as a recital artist. In solemn and tragic numbers he is invariably memorable and though he is not a resilient genius like Chaliapin, his rendering of the ghostly Monologue from "Boris Goudonoff" was masterly in expression. None could surpass his nobility of appeal in Beethoven's "Creation's Hymn" and the heart-rending Polish-Jewish lamentation, but his style tended toward monotony. Most of his new numbers were old French and English lyrics for which he lacks lightness of touch and sentimental elegance. In lyrics like "Dans le printemps de mes années" any French vocalist of distinction would surpass him, and similarly any English baritone of good training could do more with "Barbara Allen," "Billy Boy" and the Somerset folk-song, "Dashing Away with the Smoothing Iron."

In addition to his capital accompanist Lawrence Brown, Mr. Robeson brought with him an able young piano soloist, William Schatzkamer. His execution is exceptional.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

THOSE who heard the broadcast performance on January 31 of the *Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major* ("Emperor") of Beethoven, played by Rudolph Serkin and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, will be glad to be reminded or informed that Columbia has a recording done by these artists, Serkin and the Philharmonic, conducted by Bruno Walter, (set D-102, 10 sides, 12 inch). It is a masterly work played with mastery by Serkin. A comparison of this with the concertos of later composers points the remarkable balance Beethoven maintained between soloist and orchestra. It is neither a brilliant display piece for piano with orchestra, nor a symphony with piano obligato, although the first and third movements especially give the soloist many opportunities for brilliant virtuosity. The themes are as satisfying as any of Beethoven's and their development is richly complete. This recording should be in every library.

Of all symphonies, none is better known or better loved in American than Dvorak's *Symphony No. 5 in E Minor*, Op. 95 ("From the New World"). Even the popularized melodies of Tschaikowsky's symphonies are not as familiar as the "Goin' Home" theme of the second or Largo movement. Columbia has recorded this work in set D-48 (11 sides, 12 inch), performed by the All-American Youth Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting. What more appropriate than that a symphony from the folk music of the New World should be played by an All-American Youth orchestra? The event is exciting!

For your violin library, a pleasing short is Wieniawski's *Souvenir de Moscow,* played by Yehudi Menuhin with Marcel Gazelle at the piano, and recorded in Europe by Victor on record 14352, 2 sides, 12 inch.

Dr. Charles M. Courbain has transcribed for organ *Dedication* from the orchestral suite "Through the Looking Glass" by Deems Taylor. And he plays his transcription on Victor record 10-1007 (2 sides, 10 inch). The selection is well suited to organ, and Dr. Courbain gives a fine and imaginative performance.

Victor gives us yet another Russian record, this time with the Siberian Singers, Nicholas Nasilieff, director (Victor No. 10-1000, 10 inch). They sing two stirring traditional songs with a gusto that the rapid rhythm and gay subjects demand, *Russian Soldiers' Song* and *Song of the Dance.* Not as expert or fine as the Don Cossacks, nor as interesting as the U.S.S.R. Red Army Choir recording of *Meadowland,* but worthy.

Margaret Anglin and Walter Gilbert appearing in the notable war-play "Watch on the Rhine", coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for a week beginning Feb. 15.

FEBRUARY SPECIAL!
25¢
WAR SAVINGS CANADA
EPARGNE DE GUERRE
Buy
WAR STAMPS
from your Grocer
'SALADA'
TEA

CONSERVATORY
Symphony Orchestra
(ETTORE MAZZOLENI, Conductor)
CONVOCATION HALL
Thursday, February 18, at 8.10
FIRST CONCERT PERFORMANCE
TRANSIT THROUGH FIRE
An opera by
JOHN COULTER AND HEALEY WILLAN
Free invitation cards on request
TEXT PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN
ON SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES, 25c.

McGILL
STRING QUARTET
Exchange Concert
Conservatory Quartet Series
CONSERVATORY CONCERT HALL
Saturday, February 13, 8.30 p.m.
GUEST ARTIST:
ROBERT McBRIDE, Clarinet
Admission $1.00

ROYAL ALEXANDRA • Next Week COM. MON. FEB. 15
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S *GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME*
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Voted *"THE BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR"* N.Y. Critics
with MARGARET ANGLIN—Walter Gilbert—Katharine Warren
11 MONTHS ON BROADWAY — LONDON'S CURRENT SMASH HIT
Eves. 50c - $1 - $1.50 - $2 — Mats. Wed.-Sat. 50c - $1 - $1.50 (Plus Tax)

SIR THOMAS
BEECHAM
Conductor Extraordinary
HEAR HIS LATEST ON
Columbia
Masterworks
Here it is! The first of a new series of recordings with the New York Philharmonic.
Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien"
Columbia Album Set J84 .... $2.75
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF
"Radio's Richest Voice"
SPARTON OF CANADA LTD., LONDON

All Records Reviewed can be heard and obtained at the
PROMENADE MUSIC CENTRE
The Store With All the Records
(OPEN EVENINGS)
83 Bloor St. W. - Midway 2437

SACRIFICE SALE
To close musician's estate
A splendid Collection of Operatic Full Scores and Concertos under present conditions irreplaceable; and many other items just now unobtainable.
May be seen at
PAUL HAHN & CO.
22 Bloor St. East,
Toronto.

EATON AUDITORIUM
"The Singer of Tobruk"
PAUL
PROKOPIENI
Famous Polish Bass-Baritone
Now Sergeant with the Polish Forces
FRIDAY EVE., FEBRUARY 19th
at 8:30 p.m.
TICKETS: $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00
Telephone—TR. 1144

THE FILM PARADE

Mr. Hitchcock's Nightmare

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE'S a queer sense of nightmare that follows on a bad attack of winter flu. The fine excitement of having a high temperature subsides and you find yourself looking out at a world that is all flat blacks and white, the blacks predominating. It is then that you feel at all your nerves' ends the uneasy balance, barely maintained, under seemingly solid surfaces. A commonplace face in the street will strike you with a sudden chill of apprehension. Nothing happens, but anything may happen at any moment. At any moment the director will tip his hand, and the threatening music will move up and stop with a crash. Then the fearful thing you have been waiting for will suddenly stand clear of its disguise of careful oddity. . . Life in fact becomes a Hitchcock film and you can go into the theatre and watch "The Shadow of a Doubt" unreel on the screen and then go back into the street again, with scarcely any sense of transition.

I am not recommending "Shadow of a Doubt" for anyone just recovering from an attack of influenza. I can truthfully say, however, that a week of wavering temperature combined with a diet of citrics and aspirin, is an almost perfect preparation for Mr. Hitchcock's masterpiece.

"The world just goes crazy once in a while. You have to keep your eye on it," says one of Mr. Hitchcock's characters, just towards the close of the film. The special little world that Mr. Hitchcock has created is certainly as crazy as possible. And oh, how Mr. Hitchcock keeps his eye on it, loading it with calculated terror at every turn! To begin with, he has taken an "average" American family, living in California. There is Father, a humble bank-clerk (Henry Travers), who, with a crony, spends his evening mapping out perfect theoretical murders; and Little Sister, a spectacled six-year-old of rebuking intellect; and Mother (Patricia Collinge) who is a gentle border-line hysteric; and, finally, Young Charlie (Teresa Wright), a moonstruck miss given to brooding over the hopelessly normal pattern of the family life. Anything could happen to such a family. Uncle Charlie does.

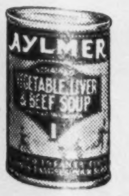
THE remarkable thing is that Director Hitchcock is able to make this curious family life seem normal—normal, at any rate, in the world of shadowy and carefully weighted horror that it is his special talent to create. The nightmare grows, as nightmares do, from small and plausible beginnings; but in the end it is real and solid, and the characters can't wake themselves up by screaming—not till Mr. Hitchcock is through with them.

"Shadow of a Doubt" is almost certainly the most effective of Mr. Hitchcock's screen nightmares. And it is effective chiefly because he deals here with a situation rather than a plot. Five minutes of fleet camera work are enough to let us know that Uncle Charlie is no ordinary uncle. He has only to be placed then in the midst of his innocent and admiring relatives and the camera can take care of the rest. It doesn't have to halt and explain and call the turns of the plot. It can brood and linger, as the Hitchcock camera loves to do, lighting the commonplace into glaring menace and then moving off again; or stopping head-on at the impact of a monstrous idea, with Uncle Charlie pausing suddenly at the head of the long stairs and looking back at Young Charlie, standing in the doorway, while the camera catches all but the actual image of murder at the instant it leaps into his mind.

Young Charlie we know would never have stood a chance against an experienced hand like Uncle Charlie. But the audience must be satisfied, things must be made to come out even. "Uncle Charlie! Don't you worry about Uncle Charlie!" Director Hitchcock seems to say, and with a Shakespearean disregard for final probabilities he tosses him in the path of an oncoming train. It doesn't matter, for by this time Director Hitchcock has finished with him and it is just a question of getting the evil genie back into the bottle and the bottle safely corked.

The acting of Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotton, as Young Charlie and Uncle Charlie, must have been just about everything Director Hitchcock had in mind. Certainly they are able to present faithfully every Hitchcock overtone of terror and menace. As for the rest they appeared to convey adequately a sense of small-town life as it is lived, half in reality and half in limbo.

PROBABLY the best bet for an influenza convalescent would be "Springtime in the Rockies", though he might possibly find the technicolor sequences a little on the hysterical side. The film has Betty Grable, Carmen Miranda and Lake Louise. The ladies are terrifically active, the lake is comparatively calm and all three are photographed from their very best angles. There's a routine story about two hoofers and a dancing blonde and the whole thing is as free from moods and nightmare as a travel-folder.



Aylmer
INFANTS FOODS

AT YOUR GROCERS
IN 12 VARIETIES

Peaches	Peas & Carrots
Pears	Peas
Vegetable Soup	Wax Beans
Tomatoes	Asparagus
Squash & Carrots	Vegetable Juices
Spinach	Vegetable, Liver & Beef Soup

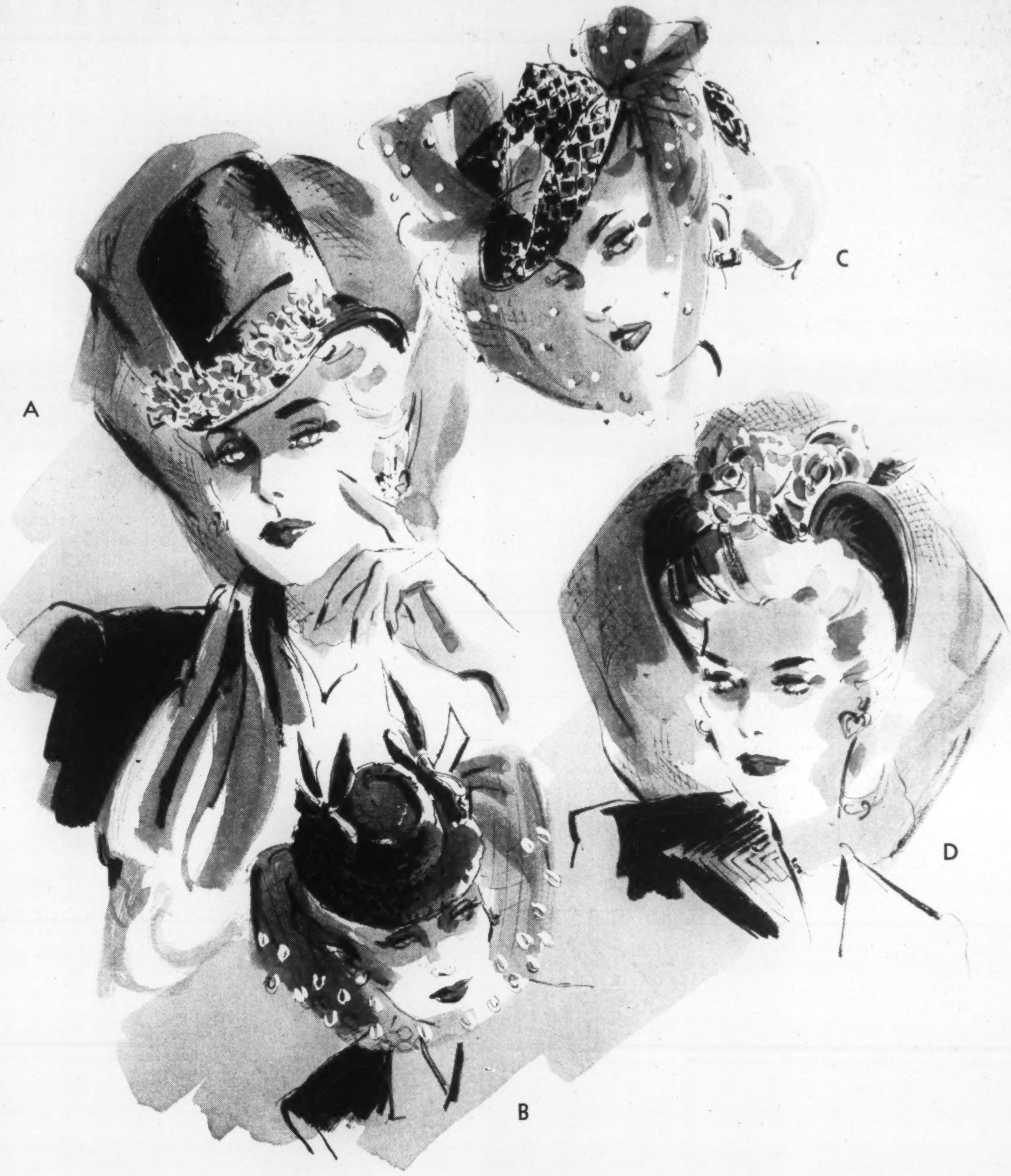
DURING FEBRUARY BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS FROM YOUR GROCER ALONG WITH YOUR WEEKLY SUPPLY

GOLD AND DROSS

Your money is important. That is why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and what not to invest it in. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember—has justified our effort and been our reward.

—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly



The Prettiest Hats
IN MANY A SPRING!

"Your hat's so pretty!" That's what he and your other friends are going to say this Spring. Designers have done the prettiest things with brims and crowns, veils and flowers. The four styles sketched are copies of New York originals and are typical of the fine, custom-made hats turned out by our millinery workroom for our Salon group this Spring.

A. Henri Bendel's soaring crown hat with flower-garland brim. Our copy is in straw at 19.95.

B. Our copy of a Milgrim sailor with pert brim bows and a bold mesh veil with white "smoke rings" in chenille. 17.95.

C. Refreshing new version of the Homburg, designed by Henri Bendel in a shiny rough straw. $15.

D. Florence Reichman created the original —an engaging bonnet romanticized with roses. 17.95.

PHONE TRINITY 8111 OR WRITE SIMPSON'S PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE, TORONTO

THIRD FLOOR

Simpson's

St. James

Silvo revives the full beauty of your silverware treasures

Who knows nowadays when, or if, you will be able to replace such lovely silverware as this example of International Silver's art? All the more reason, therefore, to renew its lustrous sheen and bring out the full grace of its design by following the maker's advice to polish it with Silvo—safe, gentle and reviving as a breath of spring.

S20

Silvo

LIQUID SILVER POLISH

My Furnace And I

BY DORA SMITH CONOVER

WOMEN in munitions, they say, grow to love their machines. They bestow on them the pampering care and loving tenderness which women are wont to give to a difficult but worthy spouse. Well, we women with soldier husbands who have gone away and left us to cherish their offspring and keep the home fires burning, we have our furnaces!

Mine is a ravenous brute! Already this winter he has consumed tons of priceless fuel which I have slavishly shovelled into his thankless maw. And temperamental! The way he acts up if his diet isn't perfectly balanced or his draughts set quite to his fancy! Sometimes he simply sulks and goes out. Nothing but endless tidbits of precious kindling and endless anxious trips down the cellar steps to coax him along will make him condescend to get back on the job again.

The Show-Off

Other times, specially if the weather gets nice and mild he may decide to show off and, even with every draught tightly clenched, attempt mischievously to roast us in our beds. We drag ourselves out in the morning feeling like dried herrings. In zero weather, on the contrary, he is as apt to decide to give no appreciable heat whatever—even with all draughts wide open. He simply glowers redly in answer to the most earnest entreaties.

There have even been times when he has taken a childishly giddy fit and started blowing bubbles in the hot water system until he sets the water splashing merrily from the over-flow. That always nets him the instant and concentrated attention which his system seems to crave. Once he actually determined in his impish way, to set the chimney on fire. Possibly his over-heated imagination made him yearn to meet up with a real fire reel. However, we put the damper on that, thank heaven, but only just in time!

So you can understand that it was not love at first sight with me and our furnace. My husband may have grown quite fond of him during the years he so patiently and faithfully tended him, but I, admittedly, felt no yearnings whatever. Come to think of it, my husband never expressed any special fondness and didn't seem at all loathe to leave him, even to go into the army, but that may be due to the fact that husbands as a rule are not much given to talking about their deeper emotions expecting, as we all understand, that they will be taken for granted.

Anyway, I had to learn to love our furnace and I had to learn the hard way—by experience. Only those who have gone through the fiery trials themselves will understand what it has meant. When I mentioned some of my earlier struggles to a dear friend of mine she said lightly, "Oh, mother and I have the furnace—it's no trouble at all. Sometimes mother will say to me when I come in, 'Run down and take a look at the furnace, darling,' and I'll come up again and report, 'Why he's doing fine, great big red grin on his face'."

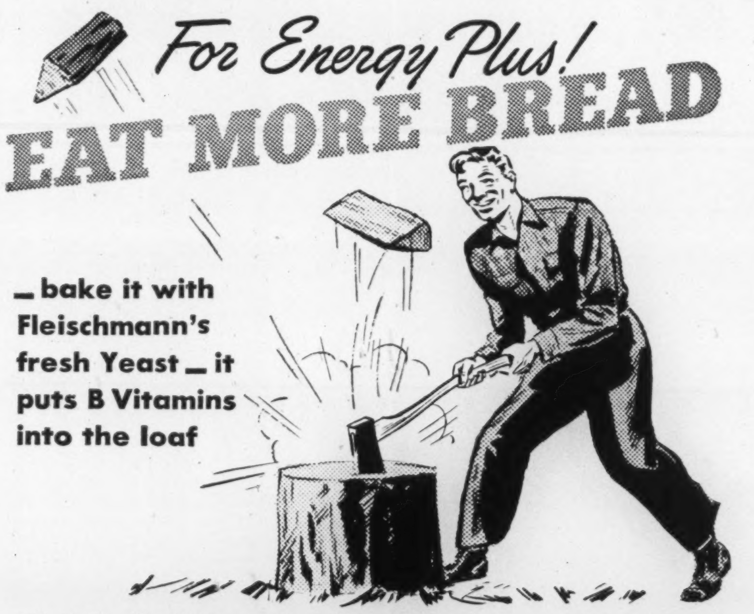
Victory in Sight

Well I know that it takes more than a quick look, no matter how charming, to get that grin on the face of a furnace. My friend works all day with beautifully lacquered and unbroken finger nails in a private office down town so my unbiased bet is that "Mother" is the fire-man in that family—that sometime in the possibly purplish past she too had to learn to love her furnace and she had to learn the hard way, even as you and I. For I'll take my oath that there is no royal road to getting that kind of a grin on a furnace—and getting it to stick.

However I can say at last and with sincerity that "I love my furnace"—just as truly as those woman war workers have come to love their machines. In fact I'm sure I couldn't live without him—not these zero nights. Now that he is over most of his tantrums and responding warmly to my care, we are getting on very happily together.

Of course I still have to shake him—quite often—and he does have his little faults. For one thing he smokes—though not badly and I'm used enough to that if it weren't for his ashes. Really I sometimes find a film of them on the living-room mantle and I nearly break my back hauling his "ash-trays" up the cellar steps! But there—no good housewife fusses too much about a few ashes to clean up. All that is quite beside the point that he keeps me warm and cosy and so busy that I haven't half as much time in which to be lonesome. And you know how much time there is in which to be lonely when one's husband has gone away to be a soldier—or do you?

But when the men come home again—what then? Will the war-working women give up their beloved machines? Will I give up my furnace? Will I! The question is, as it seems to me, will friend husband take it on again? Or will army life have softened him too much? Who knows. Who knows! War has much to answer for.



For Energy Plus!

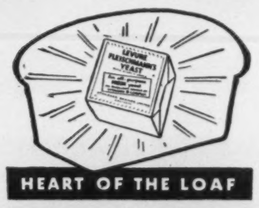
EAT MORE BREAD

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—it puts B Vitamins into the loaf

Right in the front ranks of energy-giving food is BREAD—needed especially these busy days to give active men and women the extra energy hard work demands.

If *you* bake at home, use Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast and be sure of white, sweet-tasting, fine-textured bread. This *dependable* yeast has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's—the *fresh* Yeast with the familiar yellow label.

MADE IN CANADA



HEART OF THE LOAF

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

A FAMOUS "BOVRIL" POSTER

"Alas! my poor Brother"
41-19R

MILLIONS of PEOPLE USE & ENJOY
The BEEFY FLAVOUR of BOVRIL

CONCERNING FOOD

The Future and the Butter

BY JANET MARCH

THE almanac came the other day. Hearing the postman's step on the porch I rushed out to receive some of those wonderful things which all of us amazingly still expect twice a day, even after years of disillusion. All that lay on the floor was the almanac waiting to guide me through a year which was obviously going to cause trouble for everyone from statesmen to housewives. There were thousands of things waiting to be done in the house ranging from shovelling the snow off the leaking flat roof down to the silver which was looking daily more as if it was a product of Ontario's gold mines. I pushed them all to one side and sat down with the almanac with the entranced interest we all feel when we visit a fortune teller.

The description of the past January's weather was disappointing, for the weather prophet in this particular periodical is a careful man. "Variable weather but mostly cloudy" described the week when we were just able to keep our heads above the snow and the sale of shovels hit a new high. July, you will be pleased to know, will come in "Hot" and will be "Fine and warm at end." Sweet beautiful July, I hope he's right. By March 1st the sun will be rising at 7.39 a.m., so before too long we will be getting up by daylight. Easter is late this year and there will be thunderstorms the week before. If your birthday is in August you are kindhearted and magnetic and have strong intuitions. My birthday isn't, but at this moment I had a very strong intuition that I was wasting my time and I left the almanac regretfully to see about the family's meals. No prophetic seer was necessary to tell me that the March family had to go very light on butter till after Ash Wednesday when "Heavy snow blocks all country roads," so I gave up my study of the future and went to work on devising a few menus without too much butter in them.

Potato Soup

Casserole Chicken
Cabbage Salad

Fried Toast and Sardines

Potato Soup

2 cups of riced potatoes
2 slices of onion
1 quart of milk
2 teaspoonsful chopped parsley
2 tablespoonsful dripping
2 tablespoonsful flour
Salt and pepper

Heat the milk in the double boiler with the onion and let it cook for about half an hour. Then take out the onion, and add the potato and seasonings. Melt the shortening and stir in the flour, then add the milk and potato mixture. Cook ten minutes, sprinkle in the chopped parsley and serve.

Casserole Chicken

1 stewing chicken
1 can of tomatoes
1 onion
2 cups of uncooked macaroni
½ pound of mushrooms
1 cup of grated cheese
Salt, pepper
Dripping in which to fry the mushrooms

Boil the chicken gently in salted water until it is tender, then bone it cutting it up in not too small pieces. Boil the macaroni with the onion, sliced, then drain and add the can of tomatoes and simmer till it is the

(*Continued on Next Page*)

NUTRITION TREAT!
Hot, fragrant, crusty
"MAGIC" CHEESE BISCUITS

2 cups flour; 4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder; ½ tsp. salt; 1 tbsp. butter; 1 tbsp. lard; ¾ cup cold milk, or half milk and half water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the chilled shortening. Now add the chilled liquid to make soft dough. Toss dough on to a floured board and do not handle more than is necessary. Roll out biscuit dough and sprinkle generously with grated cheese. Roll up like a jelly roll and cut into one-inch slices. Brush over with milk. Oven 400° F.—Time 12-15 minutes

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
1 LB. NET
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

MADE IN CANADA

ENSURES BAKING SUCCESS

HERE'S HOW I MAKE COFFEE GO FURTHER

FIRST of all—buy coffee for flavor! *I* use super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!

Then I make it a rule to keep coffee in an air-tight container. And to get the right strength, I always measure the coffee and water carefully. Of course, I keep the coffee-pot scoured clean, and make only the exact amount of coffee needed—never more. And I serve it as soon as possible.

But getting plenty of flavor in the first place is most important! So I say—be sure you get super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee. More flavor ounce for ounce. Remember—quality coffee goes further.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

The Future and the Butter

right thickness. Sauté the mushrooms in the dripping, and add them, then put in the meat and some of the grated cheese. Pour into a casserole dish and sprinkle the rest of the cheese on top and brown in the oven.

Follow this up with a shredded cabbage, the nice green ones are in now, and with French dressing it's a nice way to get your vitamins. End the dinner with squares of toast fried in bacon fat—if you have any. Heat the sardines—Canadian ones of course—and put them on the fried toast.

Turkey Soup

Mixed Grill
Scalloped Potatoes

Maple Pudding

Turkey Soup

Most of us who have been eating meat lately have had more turkey and chicken than the budget will comfortably stand, but it is a comfort to remember that you get some very good soup thrown in for the original price of admittance. Save the bones and skin and cover with cold water and boil gently for an hour and a half. Then drain and add a little tomato juice, 1 slice of chopped onion, some chopped carrot, 2 tablespoonfuls of rice and boil gently for half an hour. Season to taste.

Mixed Grill

This is not the old fashioned de luxe dish it used to be, but just a wartime baby.

Minced meat patties
Sliced onions
Mushrooms
Tomatoes

Only your butcher will be able to tell you what meat is in the patties he has on hand today, probably veal. Fry the onions first and put them to keep warm, then cook the patties and mushrooms, and last of all fry the halved tomatoes. Serve everything on one platter decorated with parsley, and be sure the cook—whoever she may be—doesn't get so carried away with arranging things tastefully that the platter arrives filled with cold food.

Scalloped Potatoes

Boil the potatoes and cut them up in smallish chunks. Make a white sauce using vegetable oil instead of butter. Put the potatoes in a baking dish. Season well—particularly with pepper—and pour on a little sauce. Continue till the dish is full. Sprinkle the top with a little cheese and brown in the oven.

Maple Pudding

1 cup of maple syrup
1 tablespoon of gelatine
3 eggs
⅓ cup of cold water
Salt

Heat the syrup. Beat the egg yolks and add slowly to the warm syrup and cook gently, stirring all the time for a few minutes. Soak the gelatine in the cold water and add to the syrup. Flavor with salt and then strain and put in a cool place. When it has nearly set beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and stir in. Then pour into a mould and chill.

"I'M GLAD THEY ALWAYS ASK FOR LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP . . . IT'S SO GOOD . . . AND SO EASY TO MAKE!"
LIPTON'S
LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP MIX
COOKS IN 7 MINUTES
CUITE EN 7 MINUTES
MELANGE SOUPE AUX NOUILLES
CONTENU GRAS DE POULET
4 GENEROUS SERVINGS
CONTAINS CHICKEN FAT
THOMAS J. LIPTON, LIMITED
TORONTO · MONTREAL

Try Lipton's...

You'll find it better-flavoured than any slow-simmered soup you've ever tasted

Here's something you simply can't afford to miss . . . a soup mix that will save you many hot hours over your stove because, in seven short minutes, it makes a delicious chicken-y flavoured soup that you'll be glad to agree is even better-flavoured than the slow-simmered soup you make yourself.

Try Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix. See how quickly it is prepared. Figure out its economy . . . four man-sized helpings from every package. Then serve it to your family. Look for that pleased surprise . . . listen to the encores . . . as they taste this clear golden soup. For only the finest quality ingredients go into this soup mix . . . lots of delicious egg noodles, plenty of toasted onions, tasty chicken fat . . . all seasoned and blended to make a smooth and tempting soup that your family will think has been hours in preparation.

Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix always reaches you in perfect condition and the hermetically sealed package protects the flavour and goodness indefinitely. Ask your grocer for a few packages today.

Treat the Boys Overseas
Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix comes in featherweight, flavour-sealed packages. Ideal to include in your overseas parcels.

Saves You Money, Too
Each package of Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix makes four generous helpings of soup . . . a third more than you obtain from the average canned soup.

Cooks in Seven Minutes
Just add Lipton's Noodle Soup Mix to boiling water. In seven minutes, a delicious chicken-y flavoured soup is ready to serve.

LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP Mix

2 PACKAGES FOR 25¢

FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Strange Case of Miss T.

BY FRANCES TURNER

HAVE you ever wondered how it would feel to be the first wife in "Blithe Spirit"? Or a lady who wasn't there by Thorne Smith? Well, I think I know. Of course, I'm not sure of anything any more but this is how it happened.

I *think* I was in New York last week. So do all my friends. Or perhaps it was all just a delightful dream about reunion in New York brought on by long thwarting on the part of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Anyway, the hotel resolutely refused to believe I was there until the night before I left.

It took a little while for me to realize that. To be sure, Art and Dottie reported, a little disturbed, that they had tried to enquire about my arrival about ten minutes after I arrived but the room clerk assured them that I wasn't expected, wasn't coming, that my room wasn't reserved and that members of my firm *never* stayed at that particular hotel. All the members of my firm are still under the delusion that they have always stayed at that hotel for years and years—but perhaps they are due to be rudely awakened. Be that as it may, I put it down to new staff, the war, overwork, a dozen things. And I thought I registered. The other three members of my firm who watched said I did. But maybe not.

Scotch and Soda

The next incident I handled very badly because I didn't then know that I was just a girl who wasn't there and couldn't possibly be held responsible—in a financial way, I mean. I was just about to go out to dinner when a waiter knocked at the hotel room door that I innocently thought was mine. He came in bearing a tray with one large bottle of liqueur scotch, three bottles of soda, a nice big bucket of ice and glasses.

"This is yours," he assured me. "You ordered it"—and he got quite enraged when I kept on refusing it, thinking of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and my duty as a patriotic citizen and what not. And he almost knocked me down trying to deliver it. If I had known then what I think I know now, I would probably have let him deliver it. As it was, I kept on saying "No" firmly and finally he went away.

Twin Beds

The next mistake was mine. I guess New York is having laundry trouble like the rest of us. Anyway, one bed in my room had one blanket and one had two. And the maid had very kindly turned down both beds—a nice piece of over-compensation because she didn't turn down any beds the other three nights I thought I was occupying the room. So I went to sleep in the bed with one blanket. But it was very cold and, sleepily remembering that the other bed had two, I crawled over and went happily to sleep there. That is, I think I did. If I did, I neatly compromised myself by sleeping in both beds—which certainly must have been confusing.

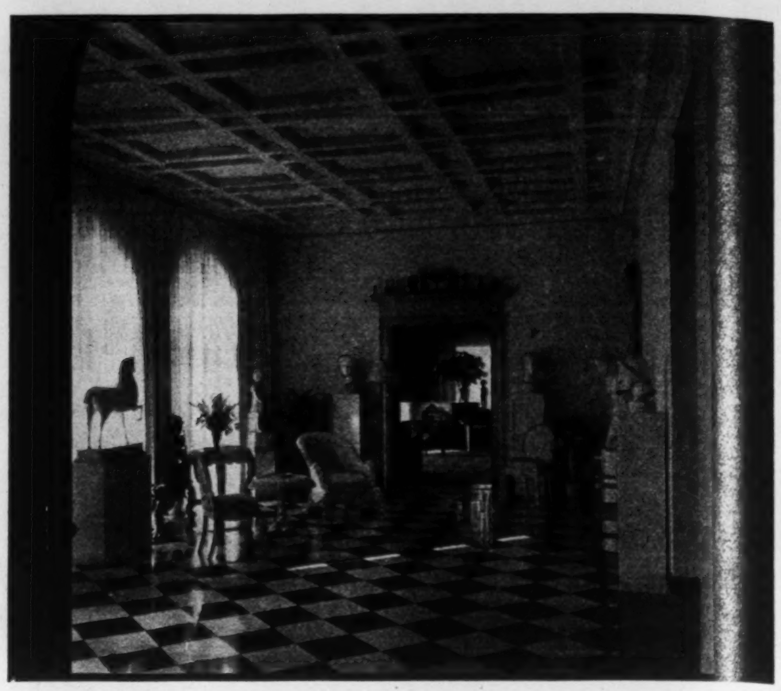
To Be Or Not—

But it was not until the day after that that my non-existence really became apparent to me. One of my friends in the fashion business discovered it. She had arranged to go to a fashion show at the Waldorf that day with me and, discovering that all tables were already reserved, wanted me to go half an hour early. So she sent a letter and telephoned twice. I didn't get the letter or the telephone calls. First the girl at the telephone told her I had checked out, then she said that I had never been checked in. When Sophie remonstrated by saying that I really was in room 637, the girl said nonsense—a girl from Pittsburgh is in that room. Now I am practically sure I'm from Toronto, not from Pittsburgh, because I seem to be in Toronto now and it seems like a pretty familiar place to me.

The Managerial Touch

The situation did not get a bit clearer when I called Sophie two minutes later, sitting on what I supposed to be my bed in room 637. Neither of us understood a bit. But I did get to the fashion show. *I have the program to prove it.*

It was still puzzling me quite a lot after lunch and the fashion show when I suddenly remembered a nice man who had been sending me Christmas cards for years inviting me to patronize the hotel because he was the managing director. So I thought I'd go visit him and see what he thought about my being there. Which I did. And he proved surprised and interested and amused and called the general manager. It was all very reassuring for a few minutes. But not for long.



Sheer white draperies veil the terrace windows of one of the hallways of Princess Gourielli's New York penthouse. Grouped about are chairs of lacey Indian teakwood painted white. Part of the Princess' large collection of African primitive sculpture, is lined up over the door.

New York in May

Because next thing the general manager and I went to see the desk clerk. And the general manager said, "Please let me see Miss Turner's registration card—room 637." And the desk clerk said, "There is no Miss Turner in the hotel—hasn't been all week" . . . and then that girl from Pittsburgh cropped up again.

Well, it went from bad to worse. Because finally he extracted an old yellowed card bearing the name of Miss Frances Turner, Toronto, and said triumphantly, "You were here last May." Well, I've always wanted to see New York in May—I'd sooner see it than England in April—but the cold truth is that I've never been there last May or any May. And for two long years, the Foreign Exchange Control Board has been standing firmly between me and New York, much as I love the place.

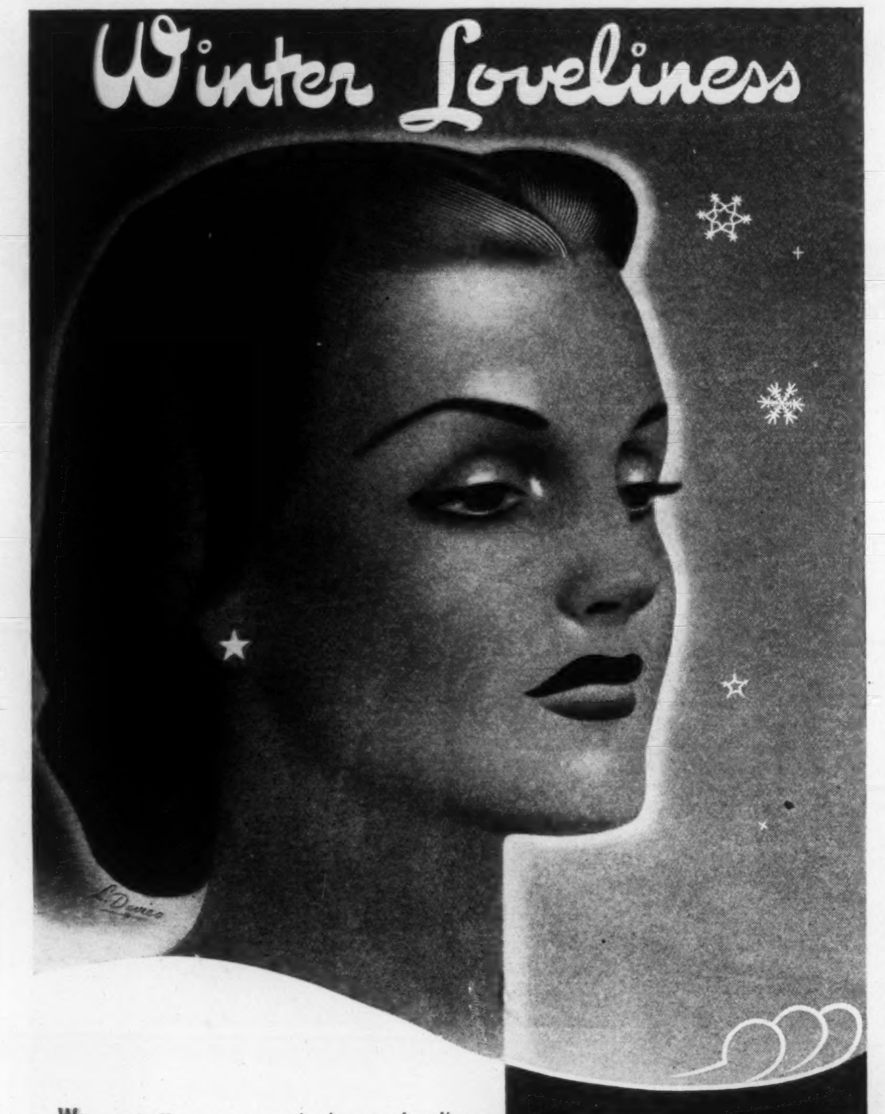
However, the g.m. preferred to believe his eyes . . . and had them start all over again from scratch.

I don't know what happened to that poor girl from Pittsburgh. I only know that when I was once again back in my room, they all called to find out if I was there—the managing director, the general manager and the desk clerk. And just to make doubly sure, the desk clerk called up a second time—thinking of the blankets, no doubt—and said "Miss Turner, are you *sure* that you're going to spend the night *alone* in room 637?"

Code?

Well, I'm not sure of anything any more. But life is so uncertain these days, anyway, isn't it? And when I was writing a thank you note at three o'clock that morning I wasn't a bit surprised to find that someone had been doing arithmetic on my hitherto clean blotter.

Perhaps Pittsburgh has female gremlins and they masquerade in New York as girls from Toronto.



Winter challenges you to look your loveliest at all times. Yet winter presents special beauty problems . . . driving cold out-of-doors and drying heat within! For winter loveliness Helena Rubinstein recommends a clever five-point treatment—two protective, skin-softening creams and three dramatic make-up essentials to keep you radiantly beautiful the whole winter through!

PASTEURIZED FACE CREAM . . . cleanses, soothes . . . unexcelled as a one-cream beauty treatment . . . guards the skin. 1.25, 2.25.

TOWN AND COUNTRY NIGHT CREAM . . . apply before retiring or afternoon siesta. Keeps skin texture firm and supple. 1.25, 2.25.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MAKE-UP FILM . . . a flattering, protective foundation . . . keeps make-up fresh for hours. 1.25, 2.00.

LASTING LIPSTICKS . . . Helena Rubinstein lipsticks, famous for creamy texture and superb colors . . . Red Coral, Apple Red, Red Raspberry, Red Velvet—.85, 1.25, 1.65—refills .50, .75, .95. Matching rouge—compact or rouge en creme 1.25. Refills for compact rouge .75.

APPLE BLOSSOM FACE POWDER . . . preserves the naturalness of your complexion. Peachbloom, Opalescent, Mauresque, Sporting Pink. 1.25.

"PASTEURIZED" FACE CREAM SPECIAL
helena rubinstein
TOWN AND COUNTRY NIGHT CREAM
helena rubinstein
Helena Rubinstein Apple Blossom
helena rubinstein
TOWN & COUNTRY MAKE-UP FILM
helena rubinstein

helena rubinstein

126 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

BRIGHTEN YOUR SMILE with Powder and water

—the fast, effective way to make teeth gleam!

TO MAKE teeth really *clean* and gleaming—to brighten them *faster* — change to the simple cleansing combination which thousands of people are finding so effective and so economical. Use *powder* and *water!*

It's a quick and harmless way to brighter, cleaner, more attractive teeth, as you'll soon discover. Just get Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, use it regularly on a moist brush, and see the difference it makes. Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is *all* powder—all *cleanser*—not a trace of acid or pumice. Developed by a practicing dentist, Dr. Lyon's gives teeth the daily care they need—cleans and brightens them, refreshing the mouth—and at the same time gives you assurance that nothing it contains can injure delicate tooth enamel.

See how much further it goes, too—actually twice as far as similarly priced tooth paste. Ask for Dr. Lyon's Tooth *Powder* now at any drugstore.

DR. LYON'S
TOOTH POWDER

Why pay for water in a dentifrice?

CANADA'S LEADING TOOTH POWDER
IT COMES IN TINS . . . NO EMPTY TUBE NEEDED

USE DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER —ON A MOIST BRUSH

THE OTHER PAGE

Edmour Fortin, Flight Sergeant, Son of the Soil

BY HELEN J. MACKENZIE

This is a true story, names and all; it is not fiction. The writer is a daughter of the late W. H. Blake, author of a translation of "Maria Chapdelaine" and of several excellent books on life in French Canada.

"July 21st, 1942. Six R.C.A.F planes made a raid over Berlin. One of our bombers failed to return."

IN THE little village of St. Urbain, sixty miles below Quebec, in the county of Charlevoix, the Fortin family has lived for generations.

"Madam, will you take my son into your house and teach him English? He will work for you for nothing."

"Thomas Louis, I have no place for your son, I do not need a boy in my house."

"Madam, I have so many sons. Farms I have for most of them, but all my savings have gone into these farms, and for this son I have nothing left. He has finished his schooling. He wants to learn English. What can I do for him so far away in the backwoods, where all the occupation he can find is to paddle *les monsieurs* when they go fishing, and give a hand with his brother's farms? But these farms are small and poor, and no help is needed on them. Take him, he is a good boy, you need not pay him, he will do what you tell him, just teach him English."

"But I live in a little house, I have no room in it for him."

"Madam, your family has always looked after my family. Your father made my father guardian of his fishing river,. and when my father became head of the Parc des Laurentides your father took me in his place. I have been his guardian and yours for thirty-six years. I have served first him and then you, and now it is my son who needs help. You must take him."

FOR three years came the same request, and finally resistance gave way. Edmour Fortin came as houseman to us in the city, where everything was strange to him, and where everything had to be taught to him, —but principally English.

Then the game began.

Instead of his showing me where the trout lay, warning me to be careful of this or that, to paddle on the right or left, to look out for rocks, it was I who was to show him the thousand and one things that have to be done in a town house.

"Edmour, do not put all the dishes in the pan at once, and stir them around like that."

"But it is a very good way, madam."

"No, Edmour, they are not clean. Look at all that grease floating around on top of the water. Besides the plates will get chipped. You begin with the glasses, so—"

"Very well, madam."

And again, "Edmour, there are some ladies coming to tea this afternoon. I will show you. Come, I will go outside and ring the bell, you will answer it. No, open it wide, don't peek through it, that's better. Now say 'Madam, may I take your coat?' Yes, and you hang it up, so. Then you open the drawingroom door. 'Your name, madam?' you say, and as she walks into the room, 'Madam Julian Smith,' you announce to nobody in particular. Shall we do it again?"

The game developed.

I sat alone at a table laid for six. "Always you pass the plates on the left side with the right hand behind your back, so. No, Edmour, the other side. You hand things on the left side always with the left hand, but you remove the plates with the right hand."

"*Sacre*, madam, I cannot do it, I will never learn. How am I to remember all this?" And he collapsed into a chair.

"Oh, but you *are* learning, you do things better now. I could only hear you washing the dishes two rooms away this morning, not at all on the top floor."

Quick with his native humor, he flashed me a smile showing his white teeth.

AND so from hour to hour, from day to day, from week to week we went on, sometimes almost in tears, sometimes with helpless laughter from us both. His willingness was one of his greatest assets, and his great desire to learn. He hated dish-washing, but he found some compensations. In his spare evenings he became one of the city's finest jazz dancers. No step was too difficult for him, and he was as light on his feet as a feather. This we heard from our young people who saw him in the night clubs after hours. "There is no finer jazz dancer in the city," they said.

We felt that continual confinement to the house was hard on him after the wide open spaces that he was used to, so one day Monsieur said, "Edmour, have you ever driven a car?"

"I have driven a truck full of logs back at St. Urbain," he answered.

"You shall try our car tomorrow."

From that moment he kept the car like a shining star. It was his proud possession.

These expeditions were more in his line than work in the town house. Even in the house in the country he was more at home. Indeed he seemed to take a special delight in the whole performance. Dressed in his chauffeur's uniform he drove us the eighty miles. Arriving at the farm he would jump down from his seat, open the car door with a flourish, and quickly running around to the back of the house would appear in a minute at the front door in his neat white jacket ready to carry in the bags.

IT SOON appeared that he was quite a chef, and his rabbit stews became the talk of many parties. There was great merit in this too, for he snared the rabbits, skinned them and stewed them, all with a master hand.

Strange things happened sometimes. Returning home late one night after a hard day's fishing, we put the trout in the refrigerator for breakfast. The next morning ham and eggs appeared as usual.

"Where are the trout, Edmour?" we asked.

"I ate them Madam," was the answer.

The disappointment was great, but who could be cross, when he had given us the rarer dish, and merely consumed that to which he was most used?

Year after year he became increasingly valuable, till the whole family depended upon Edmour. The conversation at the breakfast table was apt to run like this. "Mummy, can Edmour wash my car this morning?" . . . "Some of us want to go to the country and fish on Saturday, can we have Edmour?". . . "He cleans the silver on Saturday morning, besides there are people coming to lunch, and he must wait on table." . . . "Well, could we have him on Sunday then?" And so on. Everyone wanted him, nobody's day was complete without him.

THEN came the war. "I do not want to be conscripted. What shall I do, Monsieur? I will not be chased and made to fight."

A few months after the outbreak of war he was accepted in the air force. They would only take him as a groundsman because of his lack of education.

He got his uniform, and went to Toronto to the Manning Pool.

His letters came regularly in very bad English. In the first one he asked for a dictionary. "It is very hard work," he wrote. "There is so much to learn, and I have so little education. Algebra! My God! What a headache." But he had set his mind. Education or no education, "I am going to fly;" he continually repeated. And learn to fly he did. Out of his army pay he saved $150, which he spent on instruction in a civilian flying school. The course was given after hours so that it would not interfere with army work. He was finding it all very difficult. He had lost ten pounds, he said, as it was necessary for him to work most of the night to keep up with the other boys. To add to his troubles the lectures were given in English, and all the other lads were English. He thought the flying wonderful. Of his first tail-spin, he wrote, "very hard on self and stomach."

THE first time he came back on leave I received him in the kitchen. We chatted for a time, and I left him to a good talk and meal with his friend the cook. She had borne her troubles with him manfully, and had ended by feeling his loss as much as we did.

The next time he paid us a visit he was a Leading Aircraftsman, and we smoked a cigarette together in the dining-room.

The third time he came he was a Sergeant Pilot.

It was all up, the game that we had been playing together, where he was the servant and I the mistress. We sat together in the library by the fire place, as we had so often sat before a camp fire, and he told me of his comrades, and of his training in the west. "We complained of getting up at five," he said, "so now we are getting up at four." In a class of fifty English airmen he had passed sixth. He was recommended for a commission.

He came to see us just before he set sail. Hastily Monsieur sent down to the jeweller for the best non-magnetic luminous watch that could be procured.

A prouder, happier boy never prepared to leave the shores of Canada.

Then came the cable that he had arrived in England.

He was flying a bomber night after night over Germany, he loved the life, everything was wonderful, the planes, the people, England.

He had presented a letter we had given him to the O.C. of one of the Canadian depots, whom in the old days he and his father had taken fishing, and to the Minister Plenipotentiary, who was proud to receive him for his own sake, and for the sake of his father and grandfather and the fine stock from which he came.

"O.H.M.S. July 22nd, 1942.

"REGRET to inform you that Flight Sergt. Fortin. E. is reported missing from air operations on the night of July 21/22 stop letter follows stop any further information received will be communicated to you immediately. Aeronautics Bourn."

* * *

A letter from his Wing Commander:

"F/Sgt. Fortin will be greatly missed here, as although he had only been with the Squadron a comparatively short time he had become very popular and had proved himself a competent Pilot.

"I cannot speak too highly of his keenness and the efficient way he always carried out his duties."

* * *

"O.H.M.S. August 15th, 1942.

"MR. FORTIN. St. Urbain. M. 2909 regret to inform you advice received from International Red Cross Society quoting German information states that your son R. five nine four naught Flight Sergeant Pilot Edmour Fortin lost his life, but does not give any additional particulars stop pending further confirmation your son is to be considered missing believed killed stop please accept my sincere sympathy in your great anxiety stop letter follows.

(Signed) "Chief of the air staff."

GROW BLUEBERRIES
enormous cultivated Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious — Unsurpassed for commercial or home planting. Write today for Special Blueberry Bulletin and Catalog in full color — FREE
TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT

WANTED!
GLYCERINE FOR HIGH EXPLOSIVES
Save all waste
Fats and Bones
CANADA URGENTLY NEEDS THEM

HERE'S WHAT TO DO:

1 You can take your fat drippings, scrap fat and bones to your meat dealer. He will pay you the established price for the dripping and the scrap fat. If you wish, you can turn this money over to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee or Registered Local War Charity, or—

2 You can donate your fat dripping, scrap fat and bones to your local Voluntary Salvage Committee if they collect them in your community, or—

3 You can continue to place out your Fats and Bones for collection by your Street Cleaning Department where such a system is in effect.

SF 436
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
NATIONAL SALVAGE DIVISION

at EATON'S

SUIT-HAT AND HANDBAG

Postilion and Purse in Pimento Red

A trim suit takes a tidy hat . . . small, neat and snug-fitting. Like this forward-tipped fur felt, fiery as a pimento, teamed with a great crescent-shaped bag in the same bold colour. Custom-made in our own workroom, the hat has a postilion crown, low-pitched in the back, its rolled brim stitched to match the bag . . . from a collection of suit-hats featured by EATON'S French Room.

MAIN STORE — THIRD FLOOR

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 13, 1943

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Alexander M. Miller

THE best public relations directors don't get that way simply by adopting the title and going to work as one. The best public relations directors, in fact, are developed, not made. And their development involves a long, slow process, the greatest ingredient of which is a wide experience of people in varying walks of life and the end results of which total to a first-hand understanding of human nature, a tolerant mind and the realization that human beings are individuals, with likes and dislikes all-important to them regardless of how trivial they may seem to others.

Alexander M. Miller, new public relations director for Small Arms Limited, has had such development. That is why he may confidently be expected to prove an excellent choice for this important post in the Crown corporation which is one of the greatest Canadian sources of rifles and automatic ordnance for the United Nations.

Although Mr. Miller has studied many a text on psychology in his time, it has been largely by hard experience in the business and industrial world rather than through academic avenues that he has gained his wide knowledge of human nature and the ability to apply that knowledge in the field of public relations. He was just a youth in his native Rothesay, Scotland, when this experience began in the form of a rural mail carrier's job. Among other things he learned at this work was how to walk—14 miles a day at first until promotion and a larger route widened his scope to, so it is said, the almost incredible distance of 28 miles!

It is also said that his early experiences in pedestrianism may explain why he later associated himself with the automobile industry, becoming so enthusiastic a booster for this form of transportation that he ultimately was made director of advertising for the Chrysler Corporation of Canada—a post he successfully held for 15 years until early last year when leave of absence was given him that he might become regional office manager for the Oil Controller at Windsor, Ontario.

What prompted young Alex Miller to give up his work of carrying H. M. mails is not on the record. Presumably he decided he was getting nowhere in the world, despite the distances he covered in the course of it. Ambition for better things had its way and he came to Canada. Here he began his business career as a parceller in a department store.

This was but one of the means to a big end in young Miller's life. Ambitious for a university education, despite the fact he had quit school at 14, he laid his plans toward working his way through and with true Scottish determination saw to it these were carried out. Leaving the parcelling job for someone with less ambition than he, Miller somehow became a fire-ranger in the summer, a night watchman in the winter and so earned what it took to put himself through Knox College at Toronto University and qualify for the ministry. Then followed a post-graduate course in psychology. The fruits of this extra study were later to manifest themselves in the success of Alex Miller as a "top-drawer" advertising man and public relations counsel.

In advertising and promotional circles the steady rise in Chrysler sales in Canada from 1929 to 1939 stands out as one of the big achievements in the business. Alex Miller is credited as being the driving force behind that achievement. His was the ability to develop the advertising ideas and all-important dealer relations that marked Chrysler advances in that period.

Now, as public relations director for Small Arms Limited it will be a large part of his work to organize the human element in production that it may move smoothly, steadily to its objective of helping provide an uninterrupted flow of arms to our fighting men throughout the world. With the record he has for doing the equivalent of this in other fields, few will question Alex Miller's ability to "deliver the goods."

Luther F. Winchell

RECENTLY Canada's second largest city gave indication that it may not be as "native son conscious" as some critics say. The indication was the installation of American-born Luther F. Winchell as this year's president of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Looked at in another way, the appointment of Mr. Winchell is evidence of the strengthening bonds of friendship between the United States and Canada for, while the new president is American-born, he is also a citizen of the Dominion by naturalization, and thus provides a further link between the two countries.

Luther Winchell is also a prominent man of business, by his record a public-spirited one and well equipped with those qualities referred to as "dynamic." He is 51 years old, was born in Monroe, Michigan, and came to Canada in 1931 to serve in an executive capacity with the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of which today he is vice-president and general manager. His connection with the paper industry was begun in his native Monroe when at the age of 21 he joined the River Raisin Paper Company there. During the intervening 30 years he has earned for himself a leader's place in his industry and today is a valued member of the executive committee of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

As Director of the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, he has done much to lower accident rates for the industry in that province.

Since coming to Canada, Mr. Winchell has demonstrated his interest in his adopted country by rendering valuable service as vice-president of the Ontario Safety League, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation for Community Service, as lay representative for the Salvation Army on the Provincial Advisory Committee, and as chairman of the Dominion Torch Committee, 1941 Victory Loan and of the Dominion Ceremonials Committee, 1942 Victory Loan. He is also active in Red Cross affairs.

A member of the Board of Trade Council for the past four years, Mr. Winchell had served as 2nd vice-president and 1st vice-president before assuming office as president. As such, he will now have even further opportunity for public service in extending the activities of the Board as an organization for civic progress.

Two of Mr. Winchell's sons are in war service. One is in England; the other is training in Canada.

Theory of Social Insurance

BY P. C. ARMSTRONG

In this, the first of two articles, our well-known contributor discusses the fund-accumulating aspect of Social Insurance of the kind envisaged in the Beveridge Report, and suggests that there can be no true accumulation in a fund invested in government bonds.

A special difficulty in Canada also, as compared with Great Britain, is the wide deversity between different parts of the country in what is regarded as a necessary standard of living.

In the second article Mr. Armstrong will discuss the conditions for the successful operation of a Canadian Beveridge Plan, among them the requirement that beneficiaries must accept reasonable employment even though it may not be of the type or at the place that they would like.

THE Plan produced by Sir William Beveridge, for the unification and extension of all social security measures in Britain, has, as was to be expected, created intense interest throughout the English-speaking world. At a time when it is universally hoped that the war will be followed by a condition of greater international peace and social justice, this was inevitable, and the Beveridge Report in itself deserves the most serious study and the most careful consideration.

It should be unnecessary, by now, to describe the Plan in detail; to analyze the degrees of the benefits to be paid to various classes, or to discuss such minor points as whether it is right to exclude the first child from family allowance benefit in the case of employed workers, and to include the first child when the parent is unemployed; to discuss allowances for housewives, or to measure the adequacy of funeral benefits.

On the other hand, it may be timely to attempt a broader discussion of the whole philosophy of Social Insurance.

Treating the Symptom

The most obvious disadvantage of any method of Social Insurance is that it must, of necessity, tend to make provision for the non-producers a first charge on the national income, and that is automatically unfortunate. Despite Sir William Beveridge's careful argument to the effect that, no matter how greatly the national income may increase, there will always be a portion of the population in want, it is not yet proved that we should accept this as a necessary condition, and not give first attention to curing it. It is not impossible to look forward to a time when, in a more advanced human society, the cases of want could be reduced almost to the vanishing point. In a community in which all earners knew that it was their duty, as well as their privilege, to use a considerable portion of their income for the creation of capital; in which the owners and managers of capital realized that intelligent selfishness—if no loftier motive—should lead them to use their capital as productively as possible; in which it was generally accepted by workers that it is their duty to work, as diligently as possible, for wages which would permit their total earnings—in real purchasing power—to be at a maximum, and were free of any idea that, by merely obtaining wage increases, they would better their condition—it would seem that there would be no need for any more in the way of a system of Social Insurance than a simple plan for the distribution of relief to a comparatively small number of unfortunate people.

That ideal world is not impossible of creation, and any admission that it is would be fatal to human progress.

Nor is it automatically true that family allowances need to be used, or can be effective, in correcting a falling birth rate. To assume that a few shillings more per week will lead a married couple to have an-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Strikes and Our War Effort

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT does not seem to be commonly appreciated that behind the labor unrest currently sweeping across Canada and threatening to produce new tie-ups of war industries and perhaps new breaches of the wage-price ceilings is a large-scale derangement of the nation's munitions production program itself resulting from the recent big changes in the character of the war. These changes in the tempo and pattern of the war have, quite naturally, brought changes in demand for war supplies, and the process of meeting these new demands has required sudden slow-downs or complete halts of production of some lines and the quick building-up of productive capacity for other new lines. Lay-offs of workers have been numerous, and labor has been unsettled by the prospect of shifts to new activities and locations.

These lay-offs and, in some cases, complete stoppages of production are not the fault of the Department of Munitions and Supply nor of any other Canadian department or board. They are due to extraneous factors beyond Canadian control. Supplies for the Allied armies in North Africa must, in many cases, be of different types and different quantities of each type from those going to McNaughton's army in England. Aid to Russia must be in munitions particularly suited to the Russian climate and terrain. The depredations of the U-boats, at present the most serious single threat to Allied victory, nécessitate increased activity in shipbuilding, not only of cargo ships but of corvettes and other fighting craft to protect them. Air war requirements are changing; more service planes are being produced, relatively fewer trainers. And ships and planes require new types of instruments. Improvements in instruments have required constant changes on the productive end since the beginning of the war; the demand for new types has increased in recent months. All these changes have meant trouble on the production line, and not least in connection with labor.

Shortages of Materials

The recent intensification of shortages of various materials have added greatly to production problems. If there is not enough steel, the steel available obviously must be used to make the products most urgently needed, say ships as against shells. This may involve a lay-off of labor in a shell-making plant and, somehow or other, the provision of more labor for the ship plant. In many cases substitute materials have been developed very successfully, requiring a supply of labor for the large-scale production of these substitutes.

And, of course, the war has now reached a stage where important changes in the field of supply are inevitable. At the war's beginning, when there were few supplies of any kind, productive effort was necessarily concentrated on a limited range of products. Now we have considerable reserve stocks of some of these; consumption so far has been smaller than expected, so productive effort is switched elsewhere. And production changes have also resulted from the re-allocation of production tasks as between Britain and Canada and, to some extent, the United States. While greater efficiency and saving of time and shipping space result from this re-allocation, an early effect is the upsetting of production schedules and of labor.

Not Enough Ships

A big factor in the slowing down of some war industries is the shortage of ship tonnage. Cargo ship losses continue heavy and now many vessels are required to supply North Africa, so that there is not enough shipping space to accommodate the goods Canada wants to send overseas. This, of course, is additional reason for concentrating on the goods for which there is real need.

These shifts in the productive effort, and these slow-downs and temporary stoppages of production, are only part of the cause of Canadian labor's current restiveness; a greater factor seems to be the desire of certain labor union elements to turn the world emergency to their own advantage. Although only a minority of workers supports them, unionization gives them a strategic ascendancy. A sad feature is that many wartime workers who lose employment due to strikes are women, girls, boys, elderly men and retired people who are supporting dependents of men in the fighting forces.

The demands of the steelworkers, it is true, were under consideration when the wage ceiling was imposed and thus, perhaps, these workers cannot properly be charged with seeking to exploit the war emergency in the same degree as other workers who apparently were satisfied with their wages when the ceiling was instituted. But the fact remains that all bargaining between managements and employees has been ruled out for the duration of the war, that restrictions in the national interest have been imposed on workers just as they have been on employers and on the consumers of industry's products, and that a strike in wartime is a blow against the nation, a blow struck for Hitler.

other child is to make a very rash guess in a very complex psychophysiological speculation. All the available evidence is, of course, against such an assumption.

Then there is the very difficult economic question of how the state can provide, during times of full employment, to meet conditions during a recession of business activities. It is true that Sir William Beveridge states, very plainly, that his Plan is not intended to accomplish this, but is merely to prevent want in a community in which all—or almost all—of the working population is fully employed. Yet the long experience of history does not record the existence of any human society in which economic fluctuations have not been very marked, and, until we have fuller certainty in this field than is yet available, there is the danger that any plan of Social Security will experience severe financial strains, and will have to be supported by some accumulation of wealth, in prosperous times, and not only by a mere redistribution of wealth, each week or each year.

Claims on Community

Actually, of course, no sovereign state can usefully accumulate money—unless we assume that this will be in the form of gold, or some other internationally accepted currency. Social Security funds, as fast as they are collected, must be in the form of currency, or be invested in government securities. Obviously, the possession of large amounts of currency, or of its own securities, does not in any way aid a government in the provision of economic assistance for citizens at a later date.

Credits in the accounts of a government, to any individual citizen, as a result of contributions made by himself, or by his employers, or by the state, are merely memoranda of his claims on the community—not any real contribution to the ability of the community to satisfy these claims. It would be impossible to persuade anyone, in any other connection than Social Insurance, that the existence of government bonds adds to the economic strength of the state.

In so many words, contributions to Social Insurance are entirely wasteful employment of clerks. There is a desirable moral effect in these contributions being made, but—if the insurance is to be universal in its application—even the trick of making the citizen believe that he is contributing to his future welfare could be more cheaply and readily accomplished with existing forms of tax, and does not require the setting up of the complicated sort of scheme which is more or less necessary when only certain groups of citizens have Social Insurance rights. It is very extraordinary that this aspect of all-round Social Insurance receives no mention in the Beveridge Report.

The Moral Effect

In simple words, all the benefits of the Beveridge Plan—or, for that matter, of any other plan of universal state Social Insurance—can be obtained by a mere Act of Parliament, directing the payment of the benefits. The benefits will have to be paid out of taxation or government borrowing *at the time that they are paid*, and all the ceremony of the contribution is waste, and therefore should be carried out as cheaply as possible, if at all.

Next, the very difficult question of the moral effect on the industry of a nation of the certainty that want will never become a penalty for idleness, shiftlessness, self-indulgence, or any other of those causes of want which are controllable by the individual cannot be simply dismissed by saying that some people studied some British cities, and found that everybody in want was the victim of external conditions. That is demonstrably untrue as a universal statement—although, in each case, the degree of untruth could only be proved by a long and patient investigation of the case history. Within the modest scope of the Beveridge Plan, which merely aims to prevent want in the sense of an actual lack of the necessities of life, this particular question scarcely arises. Assuming that, as a principle of basic ethics, we are not prepared to have any man starve or freeze, it does not matter whether we pay him the little money necessary to avoid these conditions, as a subsidy to his weaknesses, or whether we give it as a contribution to relieve his misfortunes.

It is, of course, perfectly true that unemployment can only take place where someone will take care of the unemployed man, and that, by increasing the rate of unemployment pay, we automatically increase the number of unemployed. These questions do not arise if we have assumed that we do not intend to do more than prevent starvation, and we take this stand because of ethical considerations. Economic discussion stops at that point.

What Are Basic Necessities?

One very grave disadvantage in dealing with such plans as that of Sir William Beveridge is that we probably lack the wisdom to be able to find a really safe formula as to what constitutes a supply of the basic necessities of life. It may be taken for granted, for example, that, in the unreal atmosphere of Los Angeles, there will be a very different interpretation of this standard from that prevailing in the mining towns of Wales. It is not enough to dismiss this problem with the casual remark that each community will fix its own standards. Experience has already taught us that, in Canada, for example, public opinion in Toronto and Montreal will insist on the provision of unemployment relief on a scale which seems absurdly unnecessary, from the point of view of the people of some small Ontario or Quebec farming village. When the provision of relief becomes a charge on something larger than a municipal unit, it must be clear that this may produce gravely inequitable conditions, and that the poorer citizens of an area in which more modest standards are accepted may find themselves called upon to contribute out of their poverty, to support the poorer citizens of richer communities, on a scale which public opinion in the poorer communities regards as unnecessary.

That problem does not arise as acutely in the compact and uniform economy of Britain as it does, for example, in North America.

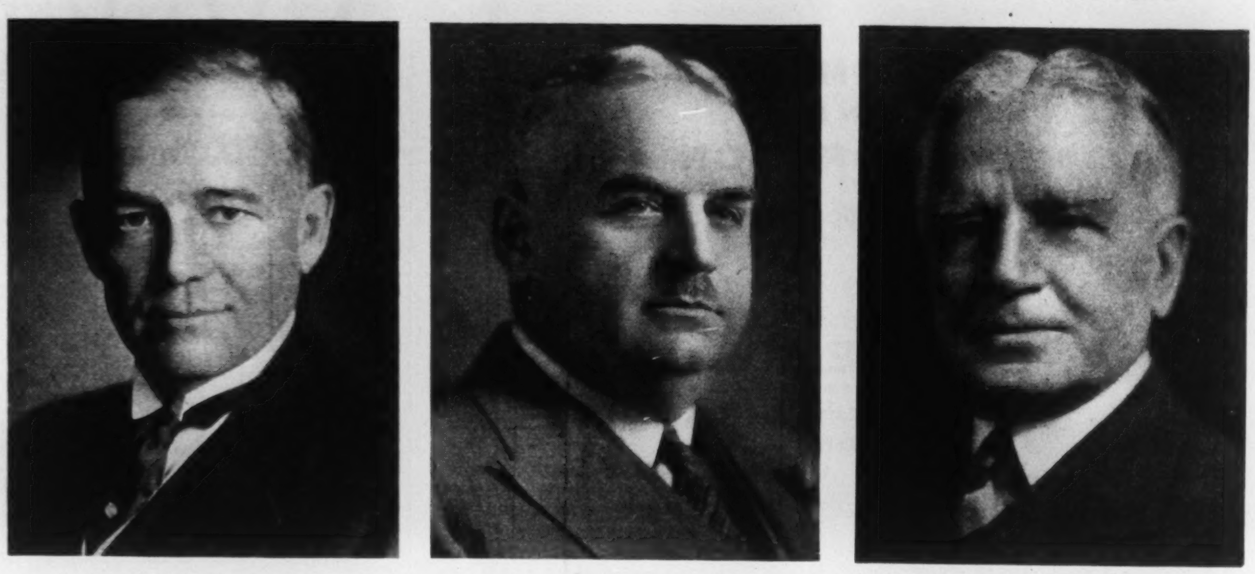
With all these difficulties still to solve, we are now unquestionably committed, in English-speaking communities, to some systematic form of Social Insurance. How we are to reconcile our attempts to maintain what we in Canada, for example, should regard as reasonable minimum standards of existence for our people, but which the great majority of the human race would regard as highly luxurious forms of life, with a professed intention of sharing all wealth between all nations, so that all the world will be rich, it is not possible to see. Presumably the answer will be to forget the Atlantic Charter, in our attempts to write a Beveridge Report suitable to Canadian conditions.

This may sound cynical—but it is at least realistic. We shall probably salve our consciences in this matter by the statement that the best contribution which can be made to the poverty of India or China is to see that we have no poverty in Canada. There is some truth in that statement—even if the more enthusiastic internationalists do not seem to see the contradiction between this and some of the other things which they are saying.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS ANNOUNCES BOARD CHANGES



CHARLES McCREA, K.C. AUBREY DAVIS WILLIAM G. WATSON

At the 61st Annual Meeting of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation held recently Mr. Charles McCrea, K.C., was elected President upon the retirement of Mr. A. E. Phipps from ill health. Mr. Aubrey Davis was elected Vice-President, succeeding Mr. McCrea. Mr. William G. Watson, General Manager, was re-elected Vice-President.

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1942

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 241,094.21	
Investments including shares in Brewing Companies (Quoted Market Value $664,926.06)		724,101.13	
Accounts and Bills Receivable less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts		373,758.90	
Stocks of Beer and Supplies valued on the basis of cost and Containers on the basis of cost or replacement values as certified by responsible officials		3,156,107.38	
Prepaid Expenses		70,282.69	$4,565,344.31
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			63,000.00
Deferred Charges including $48,395.91 balance of Discount and Expenses in connection with the issue of Debentures			76,948.99
Fixed Assets:			
Land		$ 989,285.03	
Buildings	$4,209,294.71		
Plant and Equipment	5,325,774.39		
	$9,535,069.10		
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	2,892,721.72	*6,642,347.38	7,631,632.41
*Buildings, Plant and Equipment with the exception of certain assets included at a net book value of $344,737.69 are valued on the basis of independent appraisals made in 1939, plus subsequent additions at cost.			
Sundry Properties and Investments including Interest in Affiliated Companies and Subsidiary Company not consolidated in Balance Sheet at book values less Reserves including Reserve for Inventories			878,595.00
			$13,215,520.71

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and of its Subsidiary Companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1942. In connection therewith we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. Based upon such examination we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at the 31st October, 1942, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, 31st December, 1942.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Liabilities:			
Bank Loans—Secured		$ 341,800.00	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		878,614.32	
Income Taxes Accrued		1,327,647.22	
Note: Excess profits tax included at estimated amount subject to determination of standard profits			$2,548,061.54
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage:			
Authorized		$2,500,000.00	
Issued:			
5½% Series "A" Sinking Fund Debentures due the 1st April, 1946, redeemable before and at maturity at a premium of 2%:			
£300,000-0-0	Sterling @ $5.00 to the £	$1,500,000.00	
180,000-0-0	*Less:* Redeemed	900,000.00	
£120,000-0-0		$ 600,000.00	
4%, 4½% and 5% Series "B" Debentures maturing in annual instalments of $75,000.00 on the 1st April, 1943 and $100,000.00 in each of the years 1944 and 1945 and 1947 to 1951 inclusive, redeemable before maturity at a maximum premium of 2%—$1,000,000.00 less $225,000.00 matured and retired to date.		775,000.00	1,375,000.00
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company			790,932.61
Capital and Surplus represented by:			
Authorized Capital:			
250,000	$3.40 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value.		
1,500,000	Common Shares of no par value.		
Issued Capital:			
163,428	$3.40 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value of which 228 redeemed and cancelled	$3,887,843.15	
675,195	Common Shares of no par value	1,026,213.65	
Capital Surplus including Surplus arising from Appraisal of Fixed Assets		1,763,359.41	
Distributable Surplus		1,824,110.35	8,501,526.56
Contingent Liability:			
Sundry Guarantees, etc.		$ 182,163.50	
Note: Option rights expiring the 1st October, 1945 not exceeding 128,000 Common Shares at from $9.00 to $10.00 per share are outstanding in connection with Series "A" Debentures issued.			$13,215,520.71

Approved on behalf of the Board, E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*
K. S. BARNES, *Director.*

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS
For the Year ended the 31st October, 1942

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1941	$1,568,742.02
Add:	
Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1942	777,564.38
	2,346,306.40
Deduct:	
Dividends Paid on Preference Shares	522,196.05
Balance at the 31st October, 1942	$1,824,110.35

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING	EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W.	CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario
STRATFORD

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1942

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Office premises	$ 55,210.32		
Furniture and fixtures	4,515.07		
			$ 59,725.39
Real Estate for sale			359,422.60
Mortgages on real estate in possession or control of mortgagee: Principal			238,836.56
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale:			
Principal	$ 623,658.95		
Interest due and accrued	1,066.87		
			624,725.82
BONDS AND DEBENTURES:			
Government bonds: Principal			16,028.90
Canadian Municipal Bonds: Principal			31,721.22
Stocks owned at book value			436,700.38
Cash on hand and in Bank			154,684.12
Advances to Estates			5,489.10
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS			$1,927,334.09
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:			
Mortgages:			
Principal	$2,998,510.49		
Interest due and accrued	51,360.31		
		$3,049,870.80	
BONDS AND DEBENTURES:			
Bonds of and Guaranteed by Dominion Government:			
Principal	$ 754,944.04		
Interest accrued	4,346.00		
		759,290.04	
Provincial Government Bonds:			
Principal	$ 311,040.27		
Interest accrued	3,935.00		
		314,975.27	
Canadian Municipal Bonds:			
Principal		112,378.09	
Stocks owned at book value		1,531,565.87	
Cash on hand and in bank		146,910.86	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS			$5,914,990.93
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:			
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds			$ 770,753.06
			$8,613,078.08

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Capital Stock fully paid up		$1,000,000.00
General Reserve Fund		500,000.00
General Investment Reserve		325,000.00
Reserve for Taxes		8,979.82
Profit and loss credit balance		52,846.01
Dividends payable 2nd January, 1943		40,000.00
All other liabilities		508.26
Total Capital Liabilities		$1,927,334.09
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:		
Guaranteed Investment Receipts:		
Principal	$3,405,490.76	
Interest due and accrued	35,720.10	
		$3,441,210.86
Trust Deposits:		
Principal and Interest		$2,473,780.07
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES		$5,914,990.93
ESTATES DEPARTMENT:		
Estates, Trusts and Agency		$ 770,753.06
		$8,613,078.08

NELSON MONTEITH, President. W. H. GREGORY, Managing Director.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I know that Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd., is very busy now and making good money, but what about the business ahead? I hear that some war industries are less busy now than they were. Also I understand that a meeting of shareholders is to be held to arrange for wiping out the back dividends on the preferred stock so that dividends can be paid on the common. I would appreciate it if you would outline the terms of the arrangement. Also please state last year's earnings, financial position, etc.

—G.C.H., Barrie, Ont.

At the annual meeting on January 25, it was stated that Canadian Car & Foundry had sufficient orders on hand to keep it employed at its then rate of production until the middle of 1944. Of these, some 95 per cent were war orders. The company's production in the fiscal year which ended September 30 last was the largest in over twenty years. Total income was $5,105,146, more than twice the $2,424,488 of the previous year; taxes, including $73,162 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, were $2,140,000, up from $600,000 in 1941 and $265,000 in 1940; net income was $958,384, up from $701,886; earnings per share of common were $1.28, against 58 cents for 1941 and a deficit of 5 cents for 1940; working capital at the year-end was $6,533,599, down from $7,862,619.

Yes, meetings of the preferred and common shareholders are to be held in Montreal on April 28 to consider a proposed agreement for handling outstanding arrears of $9.55 a share on the preference stock. To become effective, the agreement must be approved by three-fourths of the shares represented at each meeting. It is proposed to make a cash payment of $2.25 a share as part of the outstanding arrears. The balance of $7 will not be paid in cash but compensation will be given to the shareholders in various directions. Among these will be an increase in the dividend rate from $1.75 per annum (representing 7% on the $25 par stock) to $2.10 a share, the increase of 35 cents a share being equivalent to 5% on the balance of $7. In addition, the preferred stock will be redeemable at $35 a share, where now it is non-callable. After the $2.10 has been paid on the preferred, dividends up to $1.75 may be paid on the common, after which the preferred and common will participate equally share for share in remaining dividend disbursements.

As a protection against the reduction in the earned surplus of the company by payments of common dividends, it is provided that dividends on the ordinary shares are to be payable only out of surplus net earnings subsequent to September 30, 1941 (the end of the fiscal year). The earned surplus at that date amounted to $7,564,905, or more than the total par value of the new preference shares to be outstanding.

That the agreement contemplates a steady redemption of the preferred stock from the present total of 280,000 shares is indicated by the provision for a sinking fund of 15% of net profits, as from September 30, 1943.

At the time of surrender for cancellation of any preferred stock certificate, the holder is entitled to a "non-transferable and non-assignable subscription warrant," entitling him to purchase one ordinary share at $20. To cover these warrants, 280,000 shares of new common stock are to be issued.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What are the prospects in respect to Wright-Hargreaves? What about dividends? I am anxious about ore reserves. On the market the shares have advanced. Is this because of better prospects or only in line with the general advance in gold stocks?

—R. T. P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

While there has been a downward trend in ore reserves at Wright-Hargreaves the decline has not been rapid and the recent upturn in the price of the shares does not reflect any change in mine conditions but the general improvement in golds. At the end of August ore reserves were 1,185,445 tons, valued at $22,931,155, sufficient for about four years' milling but the mine will probably operate for several years beyond that. The implication from disappointing results at depth might be that the mine has bottomed. Deeper exploration, however, may prove successful and entirely change the picture. The possibility of a further cut in the dividend also exists. Net earnings last year were 48.93 cents a share as compared with 69.41 in the previous 12 months and dividends distributed totalled 45 cents.

HALCROW SWAYZE

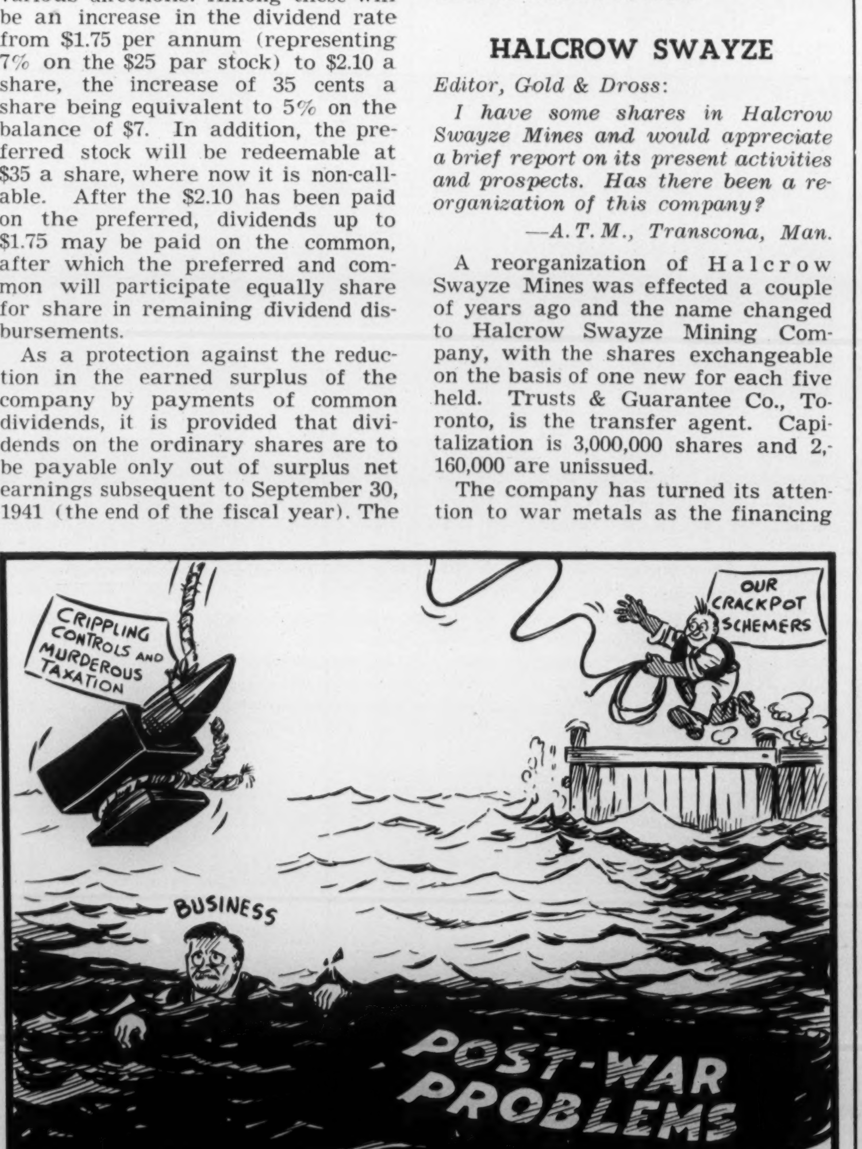
Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares in Halcrow Swayze Mines and would appreciate a brief report on its present activities and prospects. Has there been a reorganization of this company?

—A. T. M., Transcona, Man.

A reorganization of Halcrow Swayze Mines was effected a couple of years ago and the name changed to Halcrow Swayze Mining Company, with the shares exchangeable on the basis of one new for each five held. Trusts & Guarantee Co., Toronto, is the transfer agent. Capitalization is 3,000,000 shares and 2,160,000 are unissued.

The company has turned its attention to war metals as the financing



THE WOULD-BE RESCUER

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 319

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th January, 1943.

By Order of the Board
B. C. GARDNER
General Manager.

Montreal, 19th January, 1943.

CANADA WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 56.

TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly Dividend of $1.625 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months' period ended 28th February 1943, has been declared as Dividend No. 56, payable 15th March, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business 28th February, 1943.

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 30.

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 30, payable 15th March, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business 28th February, 1943.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 20

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of 25 Cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 20, payable 15th March, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business 28th February, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, 1st February, 1943.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1943, to shareholders of record Monday, the 15th day of February, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 5th, 1943.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 367

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th day of February, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of February, 1943.

DATED the 4th day of February, 1943.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

GEORGE V. BRADY, who has been named as assistant general manager of the Canadian head office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Ottawa.

H. ALEXANDER MacLENNAN, new assistant general manager of Canada's Royal Family of Hotels (Ontario). Since 1936 he has managed the Royal Connaught in Hamilton.

REWARD
for
FORESIGHT

SPUN ROCK WOOL HEAT COLD SOUND INSULATION

Home-owners who had the foresight to insulate their homes against heat, cold and noise with Spun Rock Wool are now reaping large rewards in added comfort and in fuel economies. Today the output of Spun Rock Wool is almost exclusively absorbed in serving Canada's war industries and on the ships which carry munitions to the theatres of war.

While we shall continue to do our utmost to take care of our regular customers' requirements, orders for direct war service naturally take precedence.

SPUN ROCK WOOLS, LIMITED
THOROLD, ONTARIO

Represented by:
F. S. BRIDGES LTD.,
8 Marlborough Ave., Toronto 5.
ASBESTOS LIMITED,
1418 Notre Dame St., W., Montreal.
ATLAS ASBESTOS CO. LTD.,
110 McGill St., Montreal.
VANCOUVER LUMBER CO. LTD.,
Vancouver, B.C.

or development of marginal gold prospects is out of the question for the duration. A small interest has been taken in a talc property which is said to offer some promise and other war metal proposals are to be investigated.

A large acreage is held in the Swayze area and a new group of claims has been staked about a mile north of the original workings. Prospecting to the south of the main holdings have inconclusive results due to heavy overburden. The claims staked to the north tie on to the Pickard Wiltsey claims, in which a half interest is owned. It is believed possible with cheap power and transportation available that a large tonnage—between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 tons—of low grade ore might be mined from the Halcrow township property if the open cut method was adopted. On the 20 claims held in the Porcupine camp diamond drilling failed to secure any values although interesting structure was disclosed and further exploration is considered justified.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada common and would be glad to have your opinion regarding the progress being made by this company and the dividend prospects.
—G.V.C., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Considerable gains in sales and earnings were enjoyed by Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd. in its last fiscal year ended August 31, 1942, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year showed a further small improvement over the corresponding period of the previous year. Net per share of common was $2 for the last fiscal year against $1.41 a year earlier, and shareholders have been hoping for an increase in common dividends from the present annual rate of 60 cents a share. Against this, shareholders were told at the annual general meeting that while the company had done well in the past year in view of the scarcity of materials and the wartime control of business generally, the company could not hope to make as much money out of unit sales in this fiscal year, also that the increased excess profits taxes had affected only two months of the last fiscal year and would put a heavier burden on profits this year. It is interesting to note that the provision for normal and excess profits taxes has grown steadily, the tax provisions moving up from $105,000 for the year ended August 31, 1939, to $322,750 for 1940, $440,591 for 1941 and $622,000 for 1942.

In the fiscal year which ended last August, Sherwin-Williams of Canada had the largest volume of sales and largest operating profits in its history. Sales were up 21 per cent from the preceding year and operating income rose from $1,168,729 to $1,429,814. After all charges, net income was $641,865, against $523,631 a year earlier. Working capital was $4,811,006 at August 31, 1942, up from $4,295,470. Of the current assets totalling $6,781,775, inventories accounted for $4,542,364.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: The New York stock market, following its sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

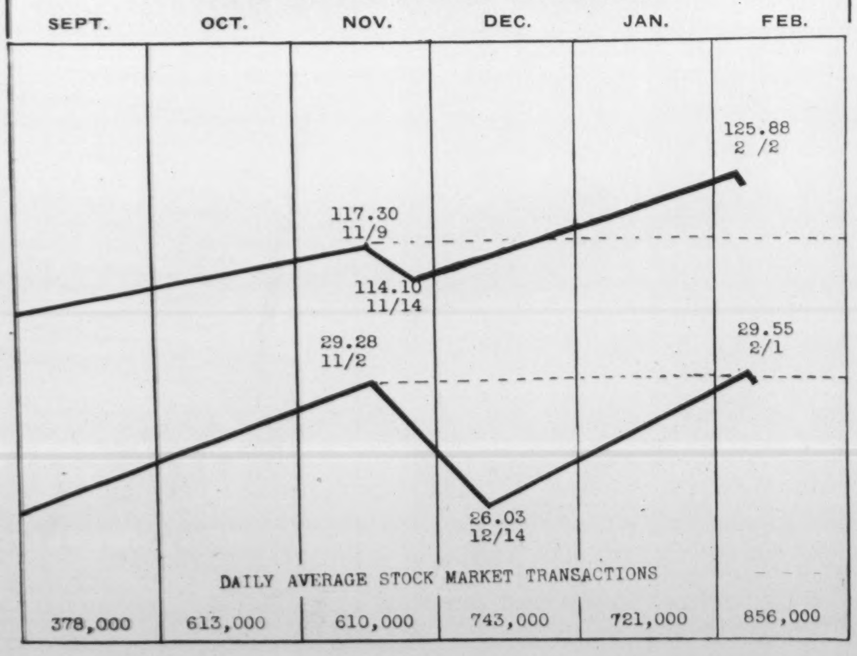
CAUTION ADVISABLE PENDING CONFIRMATION OF BULL MARKET UNDER DOW'S THEORY

In early November the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages established joint highs at 29.28 and 117.30, respectively. Reaction then occurred of several weeks' duration. Subsequently the industrial average moved into new high ground and, at last week's high, stood some 10 points, or 9%, above its November peak. Until last week, however, the rail average had failed to go into new high ground. Whereas simultaneous or nearly simultaneous penetrations by the two averages of a former high point carry bullish indications, a retarded confirmation by one average of a considerable period of strength in the other often winds up a move.

Current belated strength in the rail average, therefore, is not, in our opinion, impressive. We would, however, feel quite the contrary should the rails close at 31.89 or better, if, at or near such time, the industrial average closed at 139.13 or above. The last mentioned development would represent decisive (that is, by more than one point) emergence by the two averages above their highest levels established following their May-June 1940 panic bottoms. These points were 30.88 for the rails in August 1941 and 138.12 for the industrials in November 1940. Penetrations of such points by both averages would confirm a bull market under Dow's theory and could easily engender a strong buying movement.

Pending any such development, however, we believe a cautious attitude the more desirable procedure at this time, with caution increasing in proportion to the advance in prices. When the industrial average, in early January, climbed into the 120-125 area projected by us some seven to eight months earlier as a technical objective to the rally starting in April 1942, we advised selling one-quarter of those stocks clients had earmarked for sale at an intermediate top. Should the industrial average work to the 130 level, we would sell another quarter.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Aluminum Company of Canada,
Limited

5% Cumulative Redeemable
Sinking Fund Preferred Shares

Price: At the Market,
Yielding about 4.85%

Enquiries receive prompt attention.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT
OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with
DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

The Directors of
The J. D. Woods Co. Limited
announce a change in the name of the Company to
J. D. Woods & Gordon Limited
Industrial Engineers and Consultants

and the removal of its offices to
15 Wellington Street West, Toronto
Telephone ADelaide 7407

J. D. WOODS, President
W. L. GORDON, Managing Director

RALPH PRESGRAVE J. G. GLASSCO J. A. LOWDEN G. P. CLARKSON

ALL THE FACILITIES OF A
WELL ORGANIZED TRUST COMPANY
The Premier Trust Company
19 Richmond Street West
TORONTO
London St. Catharines
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent
Copy of Annual Report Mailed on Request

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Death by Accidental Means

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is difficult for a layman to perceive any distinction between insurance against death by accidental means and insurance against accidental death. One eminent jurist has also gone on record thus: "When a man has died in such a way that his death is spoken of as an accident, he has died because of an accident, and hence by accidental means."

But the Courts are widely divided in their view as to whether the wording of a policy which limits the liability of the company to cases of death resulting from "external, violent and accidental means," excludes liability where death is only an accidental result.

THOSE with death claims to collect under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies are sometimes faced with the burden of proving that death resulted from accidental means and not from some other cause excluded by the terms of the policy. It is well known that insurance against death by accidental means was developed to provide a more restricted coverage than that granted by insurance against accidental death. The difference between the two types of coverage is in essence the difference between cause and effect. As one authority says: "The difference is between the effect of a cause which is external, violent and accidental, and the accidental result of a violent and external cause."

However, this distinction is not universally accepted by the courts, for in a well-known case, the judge made the following pronouncement: "This question of accident insurance law has been considered by the courts in many cases in recent years, and they are widely divided in their view as to whether the wording of the policy which limits the liability of the company to cases of injury or death resulting from 'external, violent and accidental *means*,' in legal effect excludes liability where it is only an accidental *result*. Some courts make the distinction between accidental *means* and accidental *result*, and accordingly deny recovery in cases where they find the *result* was accidental but the means *not*, while others hold that there is no such difference in common speech and therefore none under the wording of these policies which are generally spoken of as accident insurance policies, and therefore permit recovery."

Burden of Proof

A life insurance policyholder with the double indemnity clause in his contract was travelling alone in his car on a country road in Georgia on the morning of May 21, 1937, when he was shot and killed by a pistol or rifle. There were no witnesses to the shooting. At the time of the shooting, he was supposed to have had $75 or $80 in his bill-fold. No gun was found in or around the car or in the vicinity. An empty bill-fold was found a short distance away.

Upon claim being made under the policy, the insurance company paid the face amount but denied liability under the double indemnity clause which contained a provision that the additional sum, that is, the double indemnity "shall not be payable if the insured's death results from .... bodily injuries inflicted by the insured himself, while sane or insane, or intentionally by another person." It was contended by the company that the death of the insured was caused by an intentional shooting on the part of an unknown third person.

At the trial judgment was given in favor of the insurance company, but on appeal this judgment was reversed on the ground that the burden of showing intentional shooting was on the insurance company and that the evidence failed to sustain such burden. The case was remanded for a new trial.

At the second hearing, the evidence was substantially the same as at the first trial, with additional testimony by a country police officer that on the night the insured was found in the stalled automobile he went to the scene and it looked as if there had been a scuffle in the car. Similar testimony was given by a county sheriff. This time the jury returned a verdict in favor of the claimant for the amount claimed, together with interest, $200 for attorney's fees and the costs of the suit.

Must Prove Contention

To review this judgment the insurance company appealed to the Court of Appeals of Georgia, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It was held that the provision of the policy relieving the company from liability should the insured be intentionally killed by another person was an exception to the principal provisions providing indemnity in the event of accidental death. The burden was accordingly on the insurance company to prove the death intentional and within the exception.

It was also held that there was no evidence to support the defence that the insured was shot by another person. Evidence that the insurance company, after paying the face amount of the policy but denying liability for double indemnity, made no effort for more than two years to establish that the insured was killed intentionally by another person, the court held, authorized the jury to find that the insurance company had acted in bad faith in refusing to pay the claim under the double indemnity provisions, and to award an amount as attorney's fees. Judgment for the claimant was affirmed. A rehearing was denied on November 18, 1941.

In another case, the claimant brought suit to recover double indemnity under a policy on the life of her husband. On the death of the insured the insurance company had paid the face amount of the policy, $10,000, but had denied liability under the provision for payment of a like amount if the death of the insured resulted "directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injuries effected solely through external, violent and accidental means."

At the trial the claimant testified that her husband developed a severe head cold about the last of February, 1939; that he was constantly blowing and wiping his nose with a handkerchief for about a week; that on March 6 he complained of a soreness in his nose; that on March 9 she looked at it and saw a little raw, very red, wet spot just on the inside of the outer wall of the right nostril.

On March 9 his nose began to swell and a Dr. Stinson was called and found that the insured had a temperature of 105 3/5 and complained of general body aches and pains, especially in the chest. Another physician, a Dr. Colbert, was called, and found a definite swelling in the nose, that the boil was well localized and coming to a head, and no treatment was given at that time.

Death from Infection

On March 11 Dr. Stinson observed that there was some extension of the boil and that the infection was spreading. The infection continued to spread, and on March 13 the insured was taken to the hospital and two other physicians called in consultation. A lumbar puncture was made, and a test of the fluid from the spine showed staphylococcic germs present. Death ensued as result of meningitis produced by the staphylococcic germs. Dr. Stinson and Dr. Colbert testified that the constant blowing and rubbing of the nose with a handkerchief during a severe cold might cause a break in the mucous membrane and afford a port of entry for the staphylococcic germ.

At the close of the evidence the judge sustained a motion of the insurance company to withdraw the issue from the jury and dismiss the action. The claimant appealed, and on appeal it was held that death or injury does not result from accident or accidental means where it is the natural result of the insured's voluntary acts, unaccompanied by anything unforeseen, except the death or injury. The means are not accidental and there can be no recovery, it was held, where the death or injury is the result of the voluntary or intentional act of the insured, even where the result is unforeseen or unexpected, in the absence of some mishap or mischance or slip in the doing of the act itself. The infection could not be said to have been the result of accidental means. Judgment in favor of the insurance company was accordingly affirmed.

Plus
SERVICE
ON
FIRE INSURANCE

7 claims offices right in Ontario — executives right on the ground — selected risks — every one of these advantages to agent and insured is available on fire insurance through Pilot.

Automobile, fire, personal property floater, burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability — fidelity and surety bonds.

Head Office: 199 Bay St. Toronto.

Agency Enquiries Invited

PILOT
INSURANCE COMPANY

Don't Procrastinate

It can happen here.
The Dominion Government
offers you Protection
against War Damage
at reasonable cost.

Consult your local
agent NOW about
War Risk Insurance.

EAGLE STAR
1807
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada:
TORONTO
Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

Our Mutual plan
Reduces
Fire insurance costs

1st. By rigid selection of risks, economy of operation and conservative management.
2nd. By returning to policyholders, through annual dividends, a substantial portion of their original premium. 1941 dividends to policyholders: $1,515,315.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The
Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,310,837.04
Surplus - - - - - - 1,735,148.47
—Write for Financial Statement—
Free on request, our Second Booklet
"Farming Holds the Key"
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

THE
LONDON &
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE C^o^Y
LTD
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

Growing
IN SERVICE

MORE THAN OUR TOTAL INCREASE IN ASSETS INVESTED IN VICTORY BONDS

64 MEMBERS OF OUR STAFF SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES

ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWS

PROTECTING THE HOMES OF OUR FIGHTING MEN AND WORKERS

New 1942 Business	$ 9,502,513
Business in Force	73,725,210
Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders	1,139,951
Assets	17,759,135
Free Surplus and Additional Funds as added protection	1,623,326
Premium Income (diverts funds from spending stream)	1,831,026

E. J. TARR, President.
G. C. CUMMING, General Manager.

THE
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Some time ago I noticed a reference in your paper to a company with headquarters in Boston which issued non-cancellable accident and sickness policies, and I would like to obtain some particulars about the company and the non-cancellable policies you mentioned at the time. Any information you can furnish me will be appreciated.

—L. B. C., Picton, Ont.

The company to which we referred is The Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., with Canadian headquarters at 171 Bay Street, Toronto, and the two policies to which we had reference are known as the Executive's Disability Policy and the Time Protection Policy.

The Executive's Disability Policy affords protection up to age 65, and until the insured reaches that age the company has not the right, without the consent of the insured, to cancel the policy, to refuse to accept any premium if paid within the time specified for payment, to make any increase in premium or additional charge, to place any rider on the policy or to make any reduction in the indemnities provided in the policy by reason of his performing more hazardous duties. It covers against accident from date of policy, and covers against sickness originating fifteen days following date of policy. Rates for the policy vary with the amount of monthly indemnity desired and the amount of the principal sum.

Under the Time Protection policy the insured has the same right of renewal up to age 65, etc. In the case of loss of time by injuries, if such injuries result within twenty days of the accident in a period of continuous disability, the company will pay a monthly indemnity for the period not exceeding two years nor beyond age 65 during which the insured is totally disabled, and one-half the monthly indemnity for the period not exceeding six months, nor exceeding two years for the combined periods of total and partial disability, during which the insured is prevented from performing a majority of the duties pertaining to his occupation.

In the case of total loss of time by sickness, if such sickness results in a period of continuous total disability, the company will pay during such period the full monthly indemnity for the period, not exceeding twelve months, during which the insured is necessarily and continuously confined within the house, and also a monthly indemnity for the period, not exceeding twelve months, nor exceeding twelve months for the combined periods of confining and non-confining total disability, during which the insured is totally disabled but not confined within the house.

Specific sums are also provided for loss of life, limb or sight by injuries, and provision is made for physician's services, registration and identification benefit, air travel coverage and for recurrent disabilities.

The company is in a sound financial position, is regularly licensed in Canada, has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

• •

Company Reports

MONARCH LIFE

THE annual report of the Monarch Life Assurance Company shows that 1942 was a year of steady and substantial progress, marked by very satisfactory results both in underwriting activities and financial gains.

Full provision was made for all accrued profits to policyholders, the reserve for unreported policy claims maintained at $50,000, and unallocated investment reserve at $200,000. Death claims resulting from war casualties were heavy, but notwithstanding this the contingency reserve was increased from $300,000 to $400,000, and the remaining free surplus, after providing all reserves, showed an increase from $613,000 to $659,000. E. J. Tarr, K.C., president, remarked that while total assets increased approximately $1,100,000, the holdings of the Company in Dominion Government securities were increased by an amount greater than the increase in total assets, clearly indicating the double function of the life insurance dollar—in that it supports the war effort in addition to purchasing necessary protection.

G. C. Cumming, general manager, reported new business at $9,495,784 and business in force of $73,642,637. The results were accounted for by a greater public spending power and a realization on the part of the public of the increasing service of life insurance.

CANADA PERMANENT

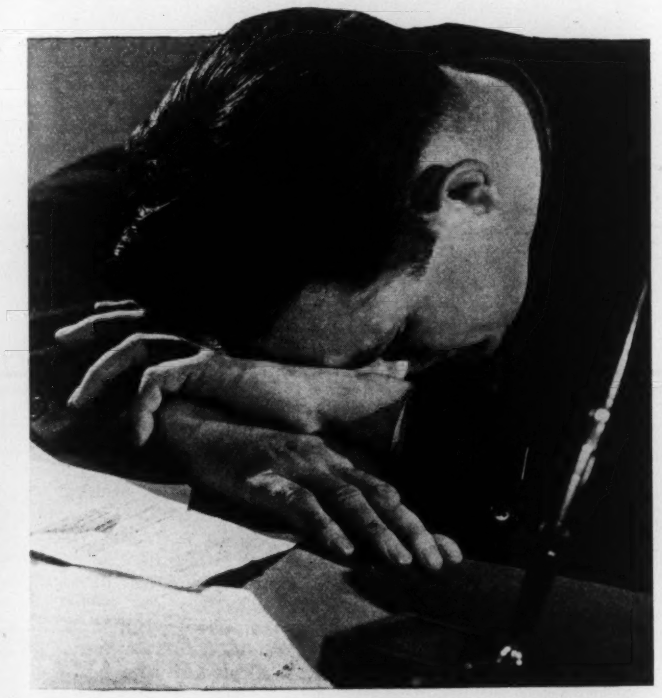
"IT SHOULD be possible to bring about a full measure of employment in the postwar period," said F. Gordon Osler, president of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, at the annual general meeting. "We shall not achieve this desired result by wishful thinking, nor by theories that are shadows without substance, nor by Government expenditure alone," he cautioned.

Among the essentials Mr. Osler listed international co-operation in financing international trade and reducing impediments to the flow of goods and capital from country to country; and "a maximum amount of investment in capital goods by private enterprise—as distinct from Government spending."

Mr. Osler referred to the continued expansion of the Canada Permanent Trust Company, its strong financial position, and its efficient coast-to-coast organization. The assets of estates and trusts being administered by the Trust Company increased during the year by over $3,000,000, and now amounts to more than $55,000,000.

In reviewing the financial statement, Charles S. Robertson, vice-president and general manager, pointed to profits of $692,440 as against $690,357 in 1941; investments in stocks and bonds $651,863 less than a year ago, but loans on bonds and stocks $59,615 greater, due to loans for instalment purchases of Victory Bonds; cash on hand $3,547,603, or $545,401 less than last year but still much higher than in normal times; and exceptionally heavy payments on mortgages, lowering principal and interest outstanding to $46,105,279, or $2,558,060 less than a year ago. The total amount of debenture stock outstanding in Great Britain was paid off during the year. Debenture obligations in sterling were reduced by

(Continued on Next Page)



SAVE YOUR *Sympathy* for this Man's Employer!

- It is the "trusted employee" who too often proves untrustworthy.

It is the trusted employee who has the opportunity to steal when the pressure of some personal financial emergency breaks down his habitual honesty. He merely "borrows"—hoping to pay back—but the hope is seldom realized, and each "advance" makes the next easier.

- Safeguarding financial resources with Fidelity Insurance is an essential and commonsense requirement for all business—large and small. Your Consolidated agent will be glad to give you full information on Fidelity Insurance.

ONE OF THE SHAW & BEGG GROUP

Consolidated
FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING — 14-24 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

TARGET *for* TONIGHT?

Who knows where our enemies may strike? Tonight — next week — next month — your city may be a target for Heinkels raining destruction on our factories, stores and homes — even though you may be a thousand or more miles from the sea.

Military operations, too — or explosions of munitions concentrated for shipment to the zones of battle—constitute ever-present hazards from which you need protection under the Dominion of Canada WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

Don't wait until *after* your community has been a target for enemy planes. Place your War Risk Insurance today. Ask the "Norwich Union" Agent.

NORWICH UNION
Fire Insurance Society, Limited
Head Office for Canada—12 Wellington St. East, Toronto.
E. M. Whitley, General Manager for Canada.

TIMELY HAZARDS

The occurrence of unfortunate happenings is not confined to seasons—yet at some times of the year, certain hazards are more prevalent than others.

In cold weather, furnaces are operated full blast, increasing likelihood of fires — weather conditions cause automobile and other accidents—and of course the burglar is always in our midst, ready to deal a severe financial blow.

So be sure you have adequate Fire, Accident, Automobile, Plate Glass, Property Damage and Burglary Insurance. And ask your agent about the Protection offered by this strong British Company.

The
SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for Canada—Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto.
Colin E. Sword—Manager for Canada.

Income Protection Since 1895
▲
NON-CANCELLABLE AND GUARANTEED RENEWABLE
ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES
WITH HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL REIMBURSEMENT

ALL FORMS OF PARTICIPATING LIFE INSURANCE
▲
OVER $2.00 IN ASSETS FOR EACH $1.00 OF LIABILITIES
BASED ON THE HIGHEST RESERVE STANDARDS
LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO, ONTARIO WM. SKELTON, *Manager for Canada*

Established 1809
CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
THE
HALIFAX
INSURANCE
COMPANY
Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA
Established 1869

HEAD OFFICE **WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

73rd Annual Statement

Combined Profit and Loss and Surplus Account

Revenue Basis

For the Year ending December 31, 1942
(Including Group Accident and Sickness Branch)

SURPLUS FUNDS at December 31, 1941, consisting of:			
General Investment Reserve		$ 2,500,000.00	
Free Surplus for Contingencies		7,660,133.38	
			$10,160,133.38
INCOME			
Premiums for Assurances	$17,758,544.89		
Consideration for Annuities	1,163,328.73		
Interest, Dividends and Rents (after provision for possible future losses)	9,298,917.98		
Consideration for Settlement Annuities arising out of assurance policies	762,255.23		
Policy Proceeds, Dividends and Other Amounts left with the Company	3,740,450.51		
Net Profit on Sale of Ledger Assets and Foreign Exchange	209,993.74		
		$32,933,491.08	
EXPENDITURES			
Under Policy Contracts:			
Death and Disability Claims	$ 5,353,686.30		
Matured Endowments and Surrender Values	4,870,329.44		
Annuity Payments	608,520.36		
Policy Proceeds, Dividends and Other Amounts Withdrawn	2,650,381.53		
	$13,482,917.63		
General Expenses and Taxes	3,585,551.33		
Net Amount by which Ledger Assets were written down	522,823.86		
	$17,591,292.82		
RESERVES			
Increase in Actuarial Reserves and Amounts on Deposit with the Company	$10,586,311.16		
		$28,177,603.98	
SURPLUS EARNINGS FOR YEAR		4,755,887.10	
SPECIAL CHARGES:			
Increase in Specific Reserve for Depreciation in Value of Investments	$ 108,405.55		
Transferred to Staff Pension Fund	214,369.00		
		$ 322,774.55	
NET AMOUNT TRANSFERRED TO SURPLUS FUNDS			$ 4,433,112.55
Total			$14,593,245.93
SURPLUS PAID OR ALLOTTED TO POLICYHOLDERS			3,347,201.10
SURPLUS FUNDS at December 31, 1942, consisting of:			
General Investment Reserve		$ 2,500,000.00	
Free Surplus for Contingencies		8,746,044.83	
			$11,246,044.83

Surplus Earned in 1942	**$ 4,755,887**
Total Payments in 1942 to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	**$ 16,830,119**
New Assurances Paid for in 1942 (Excluding Annuities and Revivals)	**$ 61,954,675**
Total Assurances in Force at End of Year (96.4% on lives of Canadians)	**$638,526,459**
Total Assets at End of Year	**$219,699,633**

R. O. McCULLOCH, *President* **W. H. SOMERVILLE**, *General Manager*

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page* 35)

$873,634, and those payable in Canadian currency by $1,224,376. Notwithstanding withdrawals of approximately $4,500,000 for purchase of second and third Victory Loan bonds, savings deposits at $16,323,800 were down only $938,950.

Mortgage payments during 1942 were exceptionally well met, said Mr. Robertson. Money remained plentiful and cheap, but new loaning had not absorbed the large amount of mortgage principal collected. Reduction in assets forecast a year ago, due to annual reduction in sterling debentures and to savings withdrawals for purchase of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, had continued.

MUTUAL LIFE

A YEAR of very favorable business operations with a substantial increase in business in force was reported by the Mutual Life of Canada at its 73rd annual meeting.

Surplus funds at December 31 aggregated $11,246,044, an increase for the year of $1,085,911. Surplus earnings for the year amounted to $4,755,887. The ratio of expense to total income decreased from 12.79% to 12.29%. During 1942 assets increased by $12,237,158, to a total of $219,699,632.

Total holdings of Dominion government and Dominion guaranteed bonds amounted to $78,626,036. The company subscribed to a total of thirty millions of the two 1942 Victory Loans, of which amount $2,400,000 had been deferred to 1943 for payment. Investments in Victory Loan bonds during 1942 amounted to more than twice the increase in assets, this having been made possible in large measure by disposal of United States currency bonds and by realizing on other bonds which could be advantageously sold.

The rate of interest earned on invested assets during 1942 was 4.57% representing a decrease of only .02% below 1941, and comparing very favorably with the 1940 rate of 4.61%, in spite of the substantial increase in holdings of Victory Bonds.

Additions to the assurance account for the year amounted to $64,952,211. Assurances in force increased by $29,162,265 to a total of $638,526,459.

NATIONAL TRUST

THE annual report of the National Trust Company reflects further growth in operations in 1942, with assets under administration standing at $318,232,000, the highest in the company's history, as against $311,434,000 a year earlier. Guaranteed trust certificates showed a moderate decline during the year while savings deposits dropped to $17,270,859 from $20,274,508 due to subscriptions by depositors to Victory Loans. The ratio of liquidity was slightly higher at 76.72 per cent as compared with 76.60 for 1941. Holdings of bonds and debentures on capital and guaranteed accounts was $10,319,437 and of stocks $855,965. Of bond investments, 64.74 per cent were Dominion or Dominion-guaranteed obligations, 14.06 per cent provincial, 5.64 per cent municipal and 15.56 per cent corporation bonds. Real estate held under foreclosure and mortgage investments were again substantially reduced during the year. Earnings for the year were $456,324, against $466,332 for 1941.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

THE assets of the Sun Life of Canada, representing the combined savings of more than one million policyholders, exceeded the billion dollar mark during the past year and now amount to $1,046,962,000. The volume of new business for the period was over $200 million, an increase over the previous year. Arthur B. Wood, president and managing director, stated that the total increase in government bond holdings held by the company amounted to $73 million, making a grand total investment in bonds of the United Nations of $290 millions. The growth of life assurance, said Mr. Wood, is one of the noteworthy social developments of the present century, and the truly co-operative relationship of policyholder and the company is now generally recognized. Life assurance is essentially the people's business.

The total assurance in force of the Sun Life of Canada now amounts to $3,044,000,000. Payments to policyholders during the year represented an average daily disbursement of over a quarter of a million dollars each working day, or over $77½ million, bringing the total benefits distributed since organization to well over $1½ billion.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wood revealed that mortality was smaller than might be expected and was, in fact, among the lowest in the last ten years.

Among other important items appearing in the Sun Life 72nd annual report are: premium income $106,700,000; investment income $36,500,000; total receipts from all sources $168,800,000; dividends paid to policyholders $10,600,000; paid in taxes during the year $2,500,000; surplus and contingency reserves $34,600,000. Government and other bonds now make up 62% of the total assets of the company.

The broad diversification of the assets which now stand at over a billion dollars is disclosed by the following classification showing the percentage of total assets under each heading. Government bonds 31.6%, municipal bonds 4.7%, industrial bonds 4.5%, railroad bonds 2.7%, public utility bonds 18.4%, preferred and guaranteed stocks 1.4%, common stocks of industrial and financial corporations 9.6%, common stocks of public utilities 8.6%, mortgages 4.8%, real estate 2%, policy loans 7.3%, cash 1.4%, other assets 3%.

TOR. GEN. TRUSTS

THE annual report of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1942, shows a substantial increase in assets with profits steady. Net profits for the year of $309,648, compare with $309,144 in previous year. After all charges surplus account was increased by $44,648 and now stands at $548,452.

Total assets under administration at $250,573,937 compare with $248,052,246 a year ago or an increase of $2,521,691.

Liquid position is strong, the ratio of quick assets to savings deposits being 97.41 per cent as compared with 88.60 per cent in previous year.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

NEW BUSINESS of North American Life Assurance Company amounted to $37,900,000 during 1942. This consisted of 12,993 new policies averaging $2,918. Business in force at end of the year totalled over 111,000 policies for $282.8 millions, averaging $2,544 per policy. In addition there are vested annuities in force of $3.5 millions in reserve value, providing annual payments of $325 thousand.

Of the premium revenue of $8.7 millions, over $6.5 millions, or more than three-quarters of the total, was in the form of renewal premiums on contracts purchased prior to 1942. The remainder consists of first-year premiums for new policies and single premiums, a substantial portion of the latter being for supplementary benefits purchased from policy proceeds.

Death claims, amounting to $1,822,000, were materially higher than the 1941 total of $1,611,000, but involved, on the average, policies with higher reserve values.

As a result of the year's operation $4.6 millions were added to the company's assets, which now stand a $76.3 millions. Of this amount, i vested assets totalled $74.5 million Government and Government gua anteed bonds comprise 36.7 per cen of investments, municipal bonds 12 per cent and total bonds and debe tures 66.2 per cent. Stocks constitu 5.1 per cent of invested assets, mor gages and sale agreements 17.5 p cent, and policy loans 8.3 per cen